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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 621)

Name of Candidate	Karn Satyarthi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	5205
Center	Distance (Dhanbad)	Date	14.09.2015

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Section A

Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

1. (a) "If instead of insisting on rights everyone does his duty, there will immediately be the rule of order established among mankind." - Mahatma Gandhi. Bring out what this statement means to you in the present context. (150 words) 10

"यदि अधिकारों पर बल देने के बजाय प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करे तो मानवजाति के बीच शीघ्र ही शासन व्यवस्था प्रतिष्ठित हो जाएगी।"– महात्मा गांधी। इस बात पर प्रकाश डालें कि वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह कथन का आपके लिए क्या महत्व रखता है? (150 शब्द)

Mahatma Gandhi has been one of the leading lights of an ethical approach towards issues of politics not only for India but for the world at large.

Writing for ~~Ins~~ Young India as well Harijan he repeatedly brought out the virtue of performing ones duty and according more importance to the means rather than ends. In his words means are the ends.

When we talk about rights, concurrent to claims we impose an obligation on the wider society to act in a way that lets us enjoy our claims. e.g. our right to enjoy a healthy environment imposes an obligation, not to pollute for the wider society.

Gandhiji approached the issue in a much more austere and dharmic way. His

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view was that if everyone performs his/her obligations/duty the individual will automatically enjoy his/her rights. This viewpoint has several advantages in today's world. They are:

(i) It instills in us a sense of responsibility.

(ii) It generates empathy for the wider society

(iii) It enhances our sensitivity to the problem of others.

In today's multicultural, commercial and globalised world we would be better off if we followed Gandhiji's unflinching commitment to duty.

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1. **(b)** Should circumstances be the sole criterion for judging the morality of human action or the nature of the action and its purpose must also be considered? Justify your stand with examples. (150 words) 10

क्या परिस्थितियाँ ही मानव कार्यों की नैतिकता की परख करने का एक मात्र पैमाना होना चाहिए या कार्य की प्रकृति और उसके उद्देश्य पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए? उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए अपने मत की अभिपुष्टि करें। (150 शब्द)

Various sociobiological theories propounded by scientists like Richard Dawkins claim that instincts have a genetic source. According to them a particular type of person will respond in a certain way to circumstances. By corollary people having similar genes will respond to similar circumstances in a similar fashion.

Our experience however tells us that this is not entirely true. Any human being's response to a circumstance is shaped & nurtured by a multitude of factors like:

(i) his/her upbringing
(ii) life experiences.
(iii) Conscience.
(iv) ability to convert thought into action.

In my view circumstances cannot be the sole criterion to judge the morality of action. There are numerous examples where people having similar backgrounds have turned to an entirely different

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scheme of action the morality of which are beyond doubt contrasting. e.g. while conditions of strife & war in palestine inspired Edward Said to become a world famous literary critic similar conditions prompted Osama Bin Laden to become a divided ~~co~~ criminal. Another example we can cite is of Ted Kaczynski who became a serial bomber after obtaining a PhD in mathematics from an Ivy league university.

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2. **(a)** A person cannot do right in civil service whilst attempting to do wrong in personal life. In context of this statement, examine the relationship between personal and professional ethics. Do civil servants have to be ethical in personal life in order to be professionally ethical? Illustrate. (150 words) 10

अपने व्यक्तिगत जीवन में गलत करने में प्रयासरत व्यक्ति सिविल सेवा में सही कार्य नहीं कर सकता। इस कथन के परिप्रेक्ष्य में व्यक्तिगत और पेशेवर नैतिकता के बीच सम्बन्ध की जांच करें। क्या पेशेवर तौर पर नैतिक होने के लिए सिविल सेवकों को व्यक्तिगत जीवन में भी नैतिक होने की आवश्यकता है? व्याख्या करें। (150 शब्द)

When one holds an office of public value like a position in the civil service ones personal & professional lives no longer remain watertight compartments.

It is difficult to commit errors of judgement or corruption of conscience in personal life and expect to remain objective, efficient as well as honest in public life. This is because:

(i) Although personal & private are different realms, they are ultimately artificial. Our conscience once corrupted will remain corrupted.

(ii) The people we interact with in personal life might also interact with us in public life. How will we then maintain impartiality.

(iii) The actions we undertake in personal life might have unintended consequences in our public actions.

(iv) Civil servants are looked upon by the youth as examples to be emulated.

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Civil servants have to maintain a level of impartiality, honesty and ethical behaviour in personal life so as to ~~be~~ maintain integrity in public ~~times~~ behaviour.

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2. (b) What is the importance of whistle-blowing in public and private institutions? What role does individual conscience play in the act of whistle-blowing? (150 words) 10

सार्वजनिक एवं निजी संस्थानों में व्हिसल-ब्लोविंग का क्या महत्व है? व्हिसल-ब्लोविंग के कार्य में व्यक्तिगत विवेक की क्या भूमिका होती है? (150 शब्द)

For any organisation public or private ethical conduct is non negotiable. The best form of conduct is self regulation with sufficient checks and balances to nip unethical activities in the bud. However when an institution fails to regulate itself whistle blowers find themselves in a unique position to respond. This is because:

(i) whistle blowers are from within the organisation hence know exactly when the institution has gone wrong / adopted unethical means.

(ii) A whistle blower has access to both personnel & documents that act as evidence within the institution.

(iii) whistle blowers are truly aware of what great harm an unethical practice is causing the world at large.

The act of whistleblowing requires great personal courage, sense of duty and willingness to sacrifice. Individual conscience plays the most important role in the act of whistle blowing. Famous examples whether its Frank Serpico

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who blew the whistle over New York City police's corrup activities or closer home like Satyendra Dube have always a paid an individual price for the act of whistleblowing. ~~All~~ Most whistle blowers do not have any legal obligation or otherwise to expose corrupt practices but they do it risking their personal safety purely on the basis of individual Conscience.

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3. (a) 'Objectivity' and 'neutrality' are among the core civil service values. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

'वस्तुनिष्ठता' एवं 'तटस्थता' सिविल सेवा के आधारभूत मूल्यों में स्थान रखते हैं। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। (150 शब्द)

A civil servant has to deal with myriad issues in the course of her/his routine work. Most of these issues have a public character and hence it becomes increasingly important ~~be~~ to be objective and neutral in decision making. This is as well as ethical because:

(i) Civil servants have a legal obligation to be honest, impartial and objective.

(ii) They always have to act in the best interest of the nation and in accordance with the values of the constitution of India.

(iii) Their actions impact the most vulnerable sections of our society, this impact has to be positive and for that to happen decision making must be neutral, objective & evidence based.

(iv) Civil servants also act as arbiters in competing and diverse interests, in such a scenario it is very important that the actions of both 'Niti' and 'Nyaya' pass through the test of fairness. In other words they impact both policy and justice.

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India has given us many great civil servants whose impartiality and objectivity has been beneficial to us in many ways. Examples include our former CAG Vinod Rai who helped expose large scale corruption, MN Buch the great urban planner, E Sridharan who has delivered ~~to~~ one of the finest metro rails in the world, VP Menon who was instrumental along with Sardar Patel in unifying post independence India and many others.

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3. (b) The legal framework in modern society has both anomalous and complementary relationship with its ethical framework. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

आधुनिक समाज में कानूनी ढाँचे का इसके नीतिगत ढाँचे के साथ असंगत और पूरक, दोनों सम्बन्ध हैं।उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। (150 शब्द)

One of the key questions in today's jurisprudence is the relationship between law & morality. There are two dominant discourses in this regard. The first one is the doctrine of positive law. According to this doctrine law is law only by the ability of its makers to enforce it. This view deals not concern itself with implicit morality of law. Another view is that any law must have a moral core and ethical underpinning. Our constitution makers clearly opted for the second view.

Even the British administered India under the garb of an elaborate legal arrangement but these laws were at best utilitarian and had poor to moderate moral content but were focused towards efficiency in administration. Even the years dictators of most countries claim some form of legal approval for their rule but this again is devoid of any ethical framework.

India however is a unique case where the constitution makers tried to

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create a mandatory ethical framework for any law to be constitutional in India.

In India ethics preceded the collective conscience of the society in many instances. e.g. the anti untouchability law was passed when a majority of Indians gave tacit consent to the practice itself. However their remain certain laws perhaps as a residue of long British rule that core anomalous to morality. e.g the law of preventive detention.

Laws regulate individuals behaviour and we must ensure at all times that laws ~~of~~ ~~have an~~ are stepped in ethical debate and not at odds with what is right.

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4. (a) There seems to be a fundamental contradiction between effectiveness and accountability. Comment. Why is accountability a necessary evil for good governance? Discuss. (150 words) 10

प्रभाविता और उत्तरदायित्व के बीच आधारभूत विरोधाभास नज़र आता है। टिप्पणी करें। सुशासन की राह में उत्तरदायित्व एक आवश्यक बुराई क्यों है, इस पर विचार करें। (150 शब्द)

Effectiveness and accountability are both very important for decisionmaking in public life. However many times we face a tradeoff between the two. Maximising accountability slows down the efficiency and maximising efficiency forces us to bypass accountability.

The parliament is a classic example where of late the treasury benches and the opposition benches are fundamentally opposed in favour of effectiveness and accountability respectively.

Accountability however is key to good governance. This is because:

(i) Accountability ensures that what we gain is permanent and that good decisions are not arbitrarily reversed.

(ii) It forces politicians, civil servants and lawmakers to be responsive to the need of the grassroots.

(iii) Accountability ensures that the opposition acts as a watchdog over the government.

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(iv.) It helps in educating the masses about rights and the functioning of an electoral democracy.

(v.) It sensitises the ruling class towards their duty and the means to achieve ends.

In other words governance without accountability is hollow. Many authoritarian dictators lay claim upon efficiency or effectiveness however the people are invariably dissatisfied this shows that only accountability can ensure enduring development and progress.

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4. (b) "One of the penalties for refusing to participate in politics is that you end up being governed by your inferiors". Explain. Suggest some measures that can be taken to increase political participation in our country. (150 words)10

"राजनीति में भागीदारी निभाने से अस्वीकार करने की सज़ाओं में से एक है अपने से निम्न स्तर के लोगों के द्वारा शासित होना।" इस कथन की व्याख्या करें। हमारे देश में राजनीतिक भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए किये जा सकने वाले कुछ उपायों के बारे में सुझाव दें। (150 शब्द)

In my view we should not harbour misgivings like inferiority or superiority among human beings in a democracy. Different people are endowed by variable ~~amount of~~ acumen in different areas. However if a person of doubtful ability reaches to a position of eminence it is because the system is not yielding optimum results. We often complain about the character of our elected politicians but consequently forget that it is ~~we~~ we who have elected our representatives.

Some measures that can be taken to increase political participation include:

(i) Increased political socialisation especially among the youth from the middle classes.

(ii) Educating the wider public on issues like rights, duties of an elected representative.

(iii) It is often said that information destroys corruption, ~~the~~ a big reason

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for political apathy is the perception that the political class as a whole is corrupt in this regard we must utilise legislations like Right To Information to its full potential.

(iv) We must instil in ourselves a notion of collective nation building.

(v) The political class as a stakeholder must strive to clean up its image and the noble ideals of our national movement must be revived. This will make politics a profession of service.

We must realise that politics as an instrument of power can be used effectively for welfare & development. Politics can be a force of good ~~too~~ only when individual politicians work with responsibility and the society at large holds them accountable.

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5. (a) The erosion of civic values from our public life has become a pervasive phenomenon. Discuss the role of value education in tackling this issue in the Indian context. (150 words) 10

हमारे सार्वजनिक जीवन से नागरिक मूल्यों का ह्रास एक व्यापक परिघटना बन गयी है। भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस मुद्दे का समाधान करने के सन्दर्भ में मूल्यप्रद शिक्षा की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। (150 शब्द)

The presence of civic values forms the bedrock for any society's existence. Civic values imply that a citizen is seized of the fact that he is not atomistic but belongs to a collective and has a responsibility to act in accordance with the principles that govern the wider society.

Some evidence of erosion of civic values include:

(i) Absence of cleanliness in public spaces.
(ii) deterioration in quality of public goods like transport, parks, education etc.

Value education must perform a critical role in shaping lives of individuals so that they can positively impact their civic environment. Value education can not make someone distinctively ethical or unethical but it can give us the tools to discern between what is right and what is wrong. Value education will:

(i) Help us understand that our civic actions can have unintended consequences and hence must be thoughtful.

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(ii) Help us understand that ultimate ~~result~~ fruits of positive civic values accrue to us. e.g. If we help keep the park clean and well maintained we ourselves will be able to use it for recreational purpose.

(iii) Our civic values speak a lot about how we are as a society.

(iv) Value education will also help us act as informed citizens who understand that we have a duty to adhere to civic values even if we are not directly benefited by them.

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5. **(b)** It is often said that home is the first school and parents are the first teachers. Explain the role of family in inculcating moral values. Analyze how the changing nature of family has affected this role in the context of India. (150 words) 10

प्रायः यह कहा जाता है कि घर प्रथम विद्यालय और माता-पिता प्रथम शिक्षक होते हैं। नैतिक मूल्यों की स्थापना में परिवार की भूमिका की व्याख्या प्रस्तुत करें। भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस बात का विश्लेषण करें कि परिवार की बदलती प्रकृति ने किस प्रकार इस भूमिका को प्रभावित किया है? (150 शब्द)

Family as an institution has stood the test of time. There have bees many qualitative as well as numerical shifts in the nature of an family system but its importance as an institution remains undeniable.

For any child:

(i) The family members especially the parents are the first set of human beings they interact with.

(ii) Children's for most impressionable & formative years are spent with family.

(iii) There has been scientific evidence on issues like educational achievement and family structure. In most cases the family environment lays the basis for future achievement.

(iv) Family is the most important institution towards building of social capital.

Changes in the economic structure of the society has led to many changes in the family structure. Some of them and their impact are:

(i) The numerical size of the middle class family has decreased.

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we have moved towards a nuclear family from a joint family. The child often in such cases is not able to be in constant touch of grandparents, grandparents earlier used to be an important source of traditional moral values.

(ii) The emergence of working couples has led to an increase in the number of children who grew up through baby sitting and are not fully able to imbibe the values that parents must impart.

Our society just like the family structure is undergoing a transition and we must strive to strike a balance between the financial, social and moral needs of our children.

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6. "A world without nuclear weapons would be less stable and more dangerous for all of us." Critically examine the ethical dimensions of the given statement from the perspective of international relations. (150 words) 10

"नाभिकीय हथियारों से रहित विश्व हम सब के लिए अपेक्षाकृत कम स्थायित्व और अधिक खतरनाक होगा।" अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के सन्दर्भ में उक्त कथन के नैतिक आयामों की आलोचनात्मक व्याख्या करें।(150 शब्द)

Nuclear weapons have presented before us spectre that haunts us. The memory of Hirashima and Nagasaki is still fresh and the irony is that the world has seen a tremendous pace in nuclear proliferation since the end of the second World War.

The arguments often extended in favour of possession of nuclear weapons is deterrence. Nuclear powers like India, Pakistan, UK & France claim that nuclear weapons up the costs of war dramatically hence reduce the chances of conflict. Historical evidence also suggests that nuclear weapons powers do not often engage in conventional warfare an exception being the Kargil war of 1999 ~~bt~~ between India Pakistan.

Critics however point out many flaws in the nuclear ~~po~~ weapons regime. Some of them are:

(1) History shows us that great powers e.g. USA in Hirashima do not resist first use ~~of a~~ & unilateral application of nuclear warfare

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(ii.) Nuclear safety is another major issue, what if a 'dirty bomb' goes into the hand of violent non state actors like Al Qaeda.

(iii) Nuclear weapons always lead to an escalation arms race.

(iv.) Even the thought of nuclear weapons use sends chills up our spine when we consider the possibility of Mutual Assured Destruction and nuclear winter.

(v.) Safety of fissile material and threat of unintended use/accident remains a possibility.

The presence of nuclear weapons is a reality and we can't escape it however we must strive to contain weapons' proliferation and ensure enduring safety of fissile material. Only the non use of nuclear weapons can lead us to a world of enduring peace.

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7. The increasing speed and scope of globalization has raised several ethical concerns. Analyze with examples. (150 words) 10
वैश्वीकरण की बढ़ती गति एवं संभावना ने नैतिकता संबंधी कई चिंताएं पैदा कर दी हैं। उदाहरणों के साथ विश्लेषण करें। (150 शब्द)

Even since the Washington Consensus of late 1980s the world has rapidly moved towards free trade, a web of interdependence and porous national boundaries. While globalisation has undoubtedly many positive impacts, it has also thrown up some ethical concerns. Some of them are:

1) Global citizen/cosmopolitan v nationality:
To whom does an individual have an allegiance? Is he/she a global citizen first or a national of his/her country of birth. This dilemma is especially underscored due to mobility of labour across national boundaries. e.g. growing number of Indian Americans today have this identity crisis.

2) The issue of sovereignty:
When the government of India negotiates on international fora like WTO it has to strike a balance between competing ~~glot~~ local interests and global demands.

3) The issue of free trade:
While free trade has been a force of good on many occasions it has also caused some problems especially to producers of agricultural goods.

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4.) Climate Change:
Different countries are at different level of development ~~but~~ and have contributed varyingly to climate change but each country has to face the challenges irrespective of its historical emissions.

5.) Weakening of traditional relations like family, society etc.

6.) Overload of information due to shortening of time-space gaps. This leads to hollowing out of many indegenous cultures and leads to a dull uniformity.

Globalisation is a force that has considerable force & autonomy we must be cautious enough to use it wisely and keep its pace under control to utilise its full potential.

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8. What do you understand by aptitude? What kind of aptitude is considered important for civil services? What measures have you taken to make yourself fit for being a civil servant? (150 words) 10

अभिक्षमता से आप क्या समझते हैं? किस प्रकार की अभिक्षमता सिविल सेवा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण समझी जाती है? स्वयं को सिविल सेवक के रूप में उपयुक्त बनाने हेतु आपने कौन-से उपाय किये हैं? (150 शब्द)

Aptitude can be defined as an inherent or acquired ability and proclivity towards a certain area of work or specialisation. Aptitude also implies a capacity to undertake roles that are required by specific professions.

Most countries employ a permanent or temporary civil service to aid and advice the ~~temporary~~ executive. Civil ~~se~~ servants are supposed to be generalists with an aptitude for a wide ranging fields of interest that include policy making, administration, management, economy, finance, history, knowledge of the basic structure of the government, law and accounting. A civil servant ~~must~~ preferably has a good intelligence as well as emotional quotient as well man management and leadership skills.

The steps that we can take to develop ourselves for a career in civil service include:

(i) Wide reading on various subjects,

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This includes the reading of autobiographies, biographies of national heroes as well as former civil servants.

(ii) Involve ourselves in teamactivities in school or in college/academic institutions.

(iii) develop an interest in current happenings in the national and international arena.

(iv) Be receptive to new ideas.

(v) Have an appetite for innovation.

(vi) Develop an empathy for fellow human beings.

(vii) Constantly challenge ourselves with newer assignments in our fields of interest.

Above all we must recognise that with great comes greater ~~po~~ responsibility and act in accordance with our Constitutional ideals.

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Section B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow:

9. You are a young civil servant posted in a tribal dominated district, which is notorious for illegal mining done by mafia. They exercise their power over poor tribals of the region by bribing the local tribal musclemen who have political aspirations. The consequent easy money and luxury have ensured that these musclemen work in the interest of these mafia. They use these 'tribal' musclemen as a 'front' to plant 'constructed' news in the media to create confusion or to gain sympathy of the civil society activists and the public at large. It is a strategy to thwart any concrete action of the government for eliminating the menace of illegal activities in that area.

You quickly understood these designs after assuming the office. You came to know that some employees in your own office are in nexus with the mafia. When you initiated stringent action against the mafia they turned hostile. They prompted few tribal musclemen to file a fake FIR against you under the stringent provisions of the 'Prevention of Atrocities Against SC and ST Act'. They also convinced the unsuspecting poor tribals that the state was 'again' launching atrocities against them. These poor tribals were eventually tutored to write a complaint to the National and State Commission for ST, a copy of which was leaked to the media.

This could easily become a very hot issue for the opposition parties in the state as the Assembly Elections were due only six months later. Unfortunately all this can have grave consequences for your career.

(a) Bring out and discuss the ethical issues involved in the above case.

(b) What steps will you take in pursuance of the most appropriate closure of this case? (250 words) 20

आप एक जनजातीय बहुल जिले में पदस्थापित युवा सिविल सेवक हैं। यह जिले के माफिया द्वारा अवैध खनन हेतु कुख्यात है। वे (माफिया) राजनीतिक आकांक्षा रखने वाले जनजातीय दबंगों को रिश्वत देकर निर्धन आदिवासियों पर अपनी हुकूमत चलाते हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरलता से प्राप्त होने वाले पैसे और विलासिता ने इन दबंग लोगों द्वारा माफिया के हित में कार्य किया जाना सुनिश्चित किया है। वे नागरिक समाज के कार्यकर्ताओं और आम जनता के बीच बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रम फैलाने या उनकी सहानुभूति बटोरने के लिए मीडिया में झूठी ख़बरों को स्थान दिलाने हेतु इन जनजातीय दबंगों का उपयोग "मोहरा" के रूप में करते हैं। यह सरकार द्वारा उक्त क्षेत्र में अवैध गतिविधियों के संजाल को समाप्त करने के लिए की जाने वाली किसी भी ठोस कार्रवाई को निष्फल करने की एक रणनीति है।

पद-भार ग्रहण करने के शीघ्र बाद आप इन षड्यंत्रों को समझ गए। आपको यह बात भी पता चली कि आपके कार्यालय के कुछ कर्मचारी माफिया के साथ सांठ-गाँठ रखते हैं। जब आपने माफिया के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई आरम्भ की तो उनका रुख आपके प्रति शत्रुवत हो गया। उन्होंने अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति अत्याचार निवारण अधिनियम के सख्त प्रावधानों के तहत आपके विरुद्ध एक झूठी प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (एफ. आई. आर.) दाखिल करने के लिए कुछ जनजातीय दबंगों को उकसाया। उन्होंने शंका रहित निर्धन आदिवासियों को इस बात का विश्वास दिलाया कि सरकार पुनः उन पर अत्याचार कर रही है। अंततः, इन निर्धन आदिवासियों को राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग और राज्य अनुसूचित जनजाति

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आयोग के पास शिकायत दर्ज कराने को बहलाया और सिखाया गया, जिसकी एक प्रति मीडिया में प्रकट कर दी गयी।

चूँकि सिर्फ छह माह बाद विधान सभा के चुनाव होने वाले हैं, यह विपक्षी दलों के लिए बड़ी सरलता से एक गर्म मुद्दा बन सकता है। दुर्भाग्य से इस सबका आपके भविष्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

(a) उपर्युक्त मामले से जुड़े नैतिकता संबंधी मुद्दे पर प्रकाश डालें और चर्चा करें।

(b) इस प्रकरण की सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त ढंग से समाप्ति हेतु आप कौन से कदम उठाएंगे? (250 शब्द)

There are many stakeholders with competing interests involved in the above mentioned case. The prominent ones are:

(i) The civil servant: his interest being to clamp down on illegal mining and perform his duty ~~to~~ to the best of his ability.

(ii) Mining Mafia: Their interest is making money by whatever means they think is fit.

(iii) Tribal strongmen: They are paid by the mafia but do not have any intrinsic interest in exploitation.

(iv) The tribals at large: They face an acute case of information asymmetry hence their welfare is disregarded.

(v) The ruling party: Their interest is in tribal welfare but they also want to avoid negative publicity so that they don't lose the next elections.

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(vi.) The people of the country at large:
Cases like these manifest themselves in different forms in different areas of the country therefore there is a larger national interest involved in delivering justice in such cases.

Their are some principles that must guide our conduct in the pursuit of our objectives they are:

(i) In public service we must adhere to the John Ruskin's maxim of 'the greatest good of all' or what Gandhiji called 'Sarvodaya'.

(ii.) We must also keep in mind Kant's deontological (or duty focus) theory and at all times strive towards ~~the~~ its universal application.

(iii.) In public service we must also at all times be considerate of the wider consequences of our actions and hence be a consequentalist in a limited sense.

Considering the above 3 principles my plan of action towards the resolution of this case will be as follows:

(i) First of all I will take strict action against the employees in my own organisation who are abetting criminal activities. This might include suspension, transfers or in extreme cases dismissal.

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(ii) Secondly I would try to run a campaign to reach out to tribals themselves by ~~b~~ short circuiting the strongmen. In this pursuit I may have to utilise some ~~fractions~~ friction or political opposition to the tribal strongmen within their own communities.

(iii.) I will immediately initiate the proceedings to set up a 'district mineral foundation'. This will be followed by educating the ~~tri~~ tribals about:

(i) benefits that will accrue to them if illegal mining is brought under the ambit of the law

(ii.) That currently the mafia & the strongmen are the only ones benefitting.

(iv.) I will try to build on the social capital of elders from tribal areas in this pursuit.

(v.) I will make a comprehensive report on the ground level situation and send them to all prominent media bodies and invite them to visit ground zero and investigate themselves.

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If the above mentioned steps turn out to be even partially successful our purpose will be solved. I will present myself and all evidence at my disposal to the National Commissions and since I have not done anything contrary to the law I am sure I will be absolved and be allowed to continue my work.

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10. In the face of acute famine in the district, you, as an area officer, have instructed your subordinates to procure food grains from the FCI godowns located in the adjoining districts. This would make the food grains available to the public through PDS shops. Considering the gravity of the situation, this task has to be done immediately, because majority of the people in the district are poor, and therefore can't buy the food at the market prices. However, you were told that all the truck operators have formed a cartel and are asking for three times the usual transportation rate, in order to exploit the situation. This would nullify your effort, as the prices of the food grains would increase due to high transportation charges.

(a) Following are some suggested options. Please evaluate the merits and demerits of each of the options:

1. Threaten the truck owners of severe consequences if they do not fall in line and cancel their transportation permits.
2. Transport the food grains by Railways, though it may take a week.
3. Agree to pay the truck owners the transportation charges they are demanding, so as to ensure the availability of food grains, but searching for alternative and affordable transportation. However, take legal actions against the truck owners at a later time.
4. Asking the state government for sending some help.

(b) Also indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options) the course of action you would like to follow, giving proper reasons for the same. (250 words) 20

जिले में गंभीर अकाल की स्थिति में, एक क्षेत्रीय पदाधिकारी के रूप में आपने अपने सहायकों को समीपवर्ती जिलों में स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों से खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करने का निर्देश दिया है। इससे जन वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से लोगों को खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध हो पायेगा। स्थिति की गंभीरता को समझते हुए इस कार्य को शीघ्रतापूर्वक किया जाना है क्योंकि इस जिले की ज्यादातर जनता निर्धन है और इसलिए वे बाज़ार-मूल्य पर खाद्यान्न नहीं खरीद सकते। यद्यपि आपको बताया गया था कि सभी ट्रक-संचालकों ने एक संघ बना लिया है और स्थिति का लाभ उठाने के लिए वर्तमान ढुलाई दर के तिगुने की मांग कर रहे हैं। इससे आपका प्रयास व्यर्थ हो जाएगा क्योंकि उच्च ढुलाई दर के कारण खाद्यान्न के मूल्यों में बढ़ोतरी हो जायेगी।

(a) नीचे कुछ विकल्प सुझाए गए हैं। कृपया प्रत्येक विकल्प के गुण एवं दोष का मूल्यांकन करें:

1. ट्रक-स्वामियों द्वारा आपकी बात न मानने के लिए उन्हें गंभीर परिणामों की धमकी देंगे और उनके परिवहन अनुज्ञा-पत्र को रद्द कर देंगे।
2. रेलवे द्वारा खाद्यान्नों की ढुलाई करायेंगे, यद्यपि इसमें एक सप्ताह का समय लग सकता है।
3. ट्रक मालिकों को उनकी मांग के अनुसार ढुलाई शुल्क के भुगतान को तैयार हो जाएंगे ताकि खाद्यान्न की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो सके। लेकिन किसी वैकल्पिक रास्ते और कम खर्चीले साधनों की तलाश जारी रखेंगे। यद्यपि, बाद में ट्रक-मालिकों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई करेंगे।
4. राज्य सरकार को कुछ सहायता प्रदान करने को कहेंगे।

(b) उचित कारण बताते हुए (उपर्युक्त विकल्पों तक सीमित रहे बिना) उन उपायों के बारे में चर्चा करें जिन्हें आप अमल में लाना चाहेंगे। (250 शब्द)

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Famine has been one of the gravest problems that our country is under the constant threat of facing. Even the nobel prize winner Dr. Amartya sen has written extensively on the negative impacts of famine on the economy, public health & societal relations in any community.

~~If we~~ Let us analyse the aforementioned courses of action in the face of an acute famine:

1.) The merits of the first choice include:

(i.) Under the threat of sanction some of the truck drivers may agree to break the cartel

(ii) If a majority of the truck drivers relent then this would solve our problem and we can easily corner the few who still don't agree.

Demerits

(i) Evidence shows that under such cases of market failure it is very difficult to break the cartels.

(ii) If the truck drivers are well organised this might backfire and they would react negatively.

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Option 2

Merit

(i) This would help us bypass the ~~tru~~ truck drivers.

(ii) It would help us save money from the public exchequer

demerits

(i) ~~The~~ precious time will be lost and this might lead to loss of lives.

Option 3

merit

(i) Many lives will be saved since there will be no loss of time.

demerit

(i) huge loss to the public funds.

(ii) This would mean that we are bending in the face of injustice and set a bad precedent.

(iii) ~~Fit~~ Taking legal action after we have agreed to pay them 3 times the amount would itself not stand judicial scrutiny. If we do not pay thrice the amount the drivers won't relent.

Option 4

merit

(i) The state government might be better equipped financially as well as physically to help us out.

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demerit

(i) This option again will consume our time

(ii) This would show that we are incapable of handling a case of this complexity.

In the ideal case we must utilise a combination of these approaches. We must take the following steps:

(i) Recommend the application of essential services maintenance act immediately to the state govt. and ask for their help.

(ii) Crack down on hoarders as efficiently as possible.

(iii) Start a campaign for pooling of foodgrains from individual households so that deaths due to starvation can be avoided.

(iv) Start the delivery of foodgrains by railways.

(v) Convince the truck drivers on the merits of breaking the cartel or face legal action in the future.

(vi) We can also break a few drivers away from the cartel by paying slightly higher prices to them so that in the face of individual benefits they are lured to break the cartel & prevent market failure.

(vii) Appeal to religious leaders to convince the truck drivers over the merits of action.

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11. 'Honour killing' has been in news in recent times. It involves the homicide of a member of a family by other members, due to the perpetrators' belief that the victim has brought shame or dishonour upon the family. Analyse this problem in detail and indicate not only the social but also the emotional and attitudinal factors responsible for this problem? Also, distinctly bring out why:

(a) The youth in such areas do not speak up against these practices.

(b) The conviction rate in 'honour killing' cases is extremely low.

(c) Women, who have to face the brunt of this crime the most, do not speak against it collectively.

Discuss some feasible steps, which could be effective in controlling this serious problem. (250 words) 20

'ऑनर किलिंग' हाल में सुर्ख़ियों में रही है। इसमें परिवार के एक सदस्य की किसी अन्य सदस्य द्वारा की गयी हत्या को सम्मिलित किया जाता है। यहाँ अपराधकर्ता ऐसा विश्वास करता है कि पीड़ित व्यक्ति के कारण परिवार का तिरस्कार एवं अनादर हुआ है। इस समस्या का विस्तार से विश्लेषण करें और इसके लिए उत्तरदायी न सिर्फ सामाजिक बल्कि भावनात्मक और सोच संबंधी कारकों को भी इंगित करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस बात पर भी स्पष्ट रूप से प्रकाश डालें कि क्यों:

(a) ऐसे क्षेत्रों में युवा इन प्रथाओं के विरुद्ध मुंह नहीं खोलते।

(b) 'ऑनर किलिंग' के मुकद्दमों में अपराध सिद्धि की दर अत्यंत निम्न है।

(c) महिलाएं, जिन्हें इस अपराध का सर्वाधिक आघात झेलना पड़ता है, सामूहिक रूप से इसके विरुद्ध आवाज़ नहीं उठातीं।

कुछ ऐसे व्यवहार्य क़दमों के बारे में चर्चा करें जो इस गम्भीर समस्या को नियंत्रित करने में प्रभावी हो सकती हैं। (250 शब्द)

The two most prominent reasons among others for honour killing are:

(i) Patriarchical mindset and ~~and~~ an excessive attachement to ~~ago~~ orthodoxy.

(ii) Lack of high quality education and gender sensitisation.

It has also been observed that the phenomenon has no correlation with economic status. i.e. it is prevalent in both economically prosperous areas like Punjab & Haryana as well as in relatively weaker states like Bihar.

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If we look at a comparative analysis of all the sociological factors that are prevalent in areas where honour killing is practised we find a few commonalities. Some of them are:

(i) Rigid caste rules.

(ii) Belief in age old non scientific customs like people belonging to the same gotra are siblings etc.

(iii) undue attachment to orthodox values like family honour.

(iv) peer pressure, the structure along which the society is organised, fear of ostracisation.

(v) Lack of women's empowerment.

If we look at why specific groups fall under such circumstances we find unique reasons. Some of them are:

a.) <u>The youth</u>

- The youth in most cases lack sufficient autonomy to break free from a very hierarchical society. They find it easier to conform and in due course become a part of the orthodoxy.

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Gender sensitisation, financial independence and quality higher education is the need of the hour.

(b) The administration/police:
The conviction rates in cases of honour killing is low because:
(i) It is difficult to procure witnesses and evidence (peer pressure and fear of ostracisation).
(ii) The police/executive machinery belongs to the same society and have similar values. It has been often observed that the state machinery sympathises with regressive khap panchayats/vigilante groups.

(c) Women facing the brunt do not protest collectively because they lack both financial autonomy and skills on which they can rely. In the absence of a social security net the joint family is their only support. Since they cannot sustain themselves on their own they have to toe the line of village elders.

In my view the only solution to this problem lies in the 3 arrows of women's empowerment, quality education and gender sensitisation.

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12. You are posted as a District Magistrate in a communal violence prone area, where incidents of communal clashes are often visible. Recently, trailer of a movie was released by a Film Director whose is known to make movies on religious issues. After the release of the trailer, there was anger among a minority community, who claim that their religious sentiments had been hurt in the movie and thus demanded a ban on the movie. However, the government did not pay heed to any such demands and the movie is slated to be released the next week across the entire country.

You had also watched the trailer and felt that it was derogatory to that minority community. Also, being in-charge of the communally sensitive district, you are concerned about the law and order scenario on the day the movie releases. Some of the options to deal with the issue are mentioned below. Evaluate these options and suggest the best course of action, giving your reasons for it.

(a) Do not allow the release of movie in your district as you feel that it hurts the religious sentiments.

(b) Make sure that the movie is released in your district on the given day by taking steps, like arranging for more police and paramilitary forces to deal with anticipated public order scenario etc.

(c) Allowing release of the movie, but imposing curfew in the region so that people are devoid of watching the movie. (250 words) 20

आप एक साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र में जिलाधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त हैं, जहां साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों की घटनाएं प्रायः देखने को मिल जाती हैं। हाल ही में धार्मिक मुद्दों पर फ़िल्में बनाने के लिए विख्यात एक फिल्म निर्देशक के द्वारा एक फिल्म का ट्रेलर जारी किया गया। ट्रेलर जारी होने के बाद एक अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय में रोष व्याप्त था। उस समुदाय का दावा था कि फिल्म में उनकी धार्मिक भावनाओं को आहत किया गया था और इसलिए फिल्म पर प्रतिबन्ध की मांग की। यद्यपि, सरकार ने ऐसी किसी भी मांग पर ध्यान नहीं दिया और फिल्म अगले सप्ताह पूरे देश में रिलीज़ होने वाली है।

आपने भी ट्रेलर देखा था और अनुभव किया था कि यह उस अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के लिए अपमानजनक था। इसके अतिरिक्त, साम्प्रदायिक रूप से एक संवेदनशील जिले के प्रभारी होने के कारण आप फिल्म के रिलीज़ होने के दिन क़ानून-व्यवस्था की स्थिति को लेकर चिंतित हैं। इस मामले से निबटने के कुछ विकल्प नीचे दिए गए हैं। इन विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करें और कारण बताते हुए सर्वाधिक सही कार्रवाई के बारे में अपने सुझाव प्रस्तुत करें।

(a) चूँकि आप ऐसा अनुभव करते हैं कि फिल्म धार्मिक भावनाओं को आहत करती है इसलिए उसे अपने जिले में रिलीज़ होने की अनुमति न दें।

(b) लोक व्यवस्था इत्यादि की प्रत्याशित स्थितियों को ध्यान में रख अतिरिक्त पुलिस और अर्द्ध-सैनिक बलों की व्यवस्था के साथ फिल्म का उसी दिन आपके जिले में रिलीज़ होना सुनिश्चित करना।

(c) फिल्म के रिलीज़ की अनुमति देना किन्तु उक्त क्षेत्र में कर्फ्यू लगा देना ताकि लोग फिल्म देखने से वंचित रहें। (250 words)

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Section 295A of the Indian Penal Code bars any individual/group to incite violence on communal lines through the activity of speech, action etc. Under all circumstances we have to uphold the law of the land. In this light let us analyse the above mentioned course of action:

(a) Merits

(1) This will assuage the feelings of a large section of the minority community ~~and~~ who feel aggrieved. From a purely consequentalist point of view this should be adopted since the utility gained by the community will be larger than the utility lost by only a few filmmakers.

Demerit

However this would serve as a negation of article 19(1) of our constitution that ensures the freedom of speech and restrictions if any have to pass the test of law. Since we have no authority to take the law in our own hands and the duly elected govt. has not banned the film it would not be proper to take the law in our own hands. Even from the deontological point of view we have to perform our duty and i.e to protect

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the rights of the filmmakers.

b.) Merit

The right of the filmmaker will be protected.

Demerit

A large section of the population will be hurt sentimentally.
The public exchequer will have to bear the cost of protecting film screenings. Some violence may ensue which from a utilitarian standpoint will be counterproductive

c.) Merit

There will be no violence.
The rights of the filmmaker is protected

Demerit

This option is disingenuous since we are artificially suppressing the protest against the film. We must understand that though end will be achieved the means will not be appropriate. By clamping a curfew we will be disturbing the rights of many citizens who have nothing to do with the ~~current~~ particular affair.

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The course of action that we must undertake may be as follows:

(i) Allow the release of the film since the state govt. has not banned its exhibition.

(ii) Make available spaces to the hurt community for peaceful protests.

(iii) Clamp down ~~on~~ any violence that takes place.

(iv.) Appeal to the minority community to show faith in the judiciary and obtain a legal remedy as soon as possible.

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13. Arvind has recently started working as a cyber security analyst at a government intelligence organisation. During the course of his work, he stumbles upon documents, which reveal that the government is spying on leaders of opposition parties with alleged Maoist links. He discusses this matter with his superior officer who tells him that though the spying was illegal, it was essential for national security. He also tells Arvind that sanction for the spying came from the highest echelons of the government. He further warns Arvind not to divulge facts of the case to anyone else in the organisation and especially no one on the outside as it may lead to his dismissal from the organisation or even his arrest for treason.

However, Arvind being an honest person finds himself in a deep conflict. He feels that the spying, apart from being illegal, could also be misused by the government for settling political scores with its opponents.

The following are some options that Arvind has. Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of these:

1. Do nothing as he does not want to risk losing his job or end up in jail for treason.
2. Talk to the head of the organisation to get his opinion on the matter and then do as he says.
3. Send an anonymous letter to the press leaking the details of the case.
4. Go to the press directly with the details of the case.

Also indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options) what you would like to advise, giving proper reasons. (250 words) 20

अरविन्द ने हाल ही में एक सरकारी खुफिया संगठन में एक साइबर सुरक्षा विश्लेषक के रूप में कार्य करना आरम्भ किया है। अपनी कार्यावधि के दौरान उसका सामना कुछ ऐसे दस्तावेजों से होता है जिनसे पता चलता है कि सरकार माओवादिओं से कथित रूप से जुड़ाव रखने वाले विपक्षी दलों के नेताओं की जासूसी कर रही है। वह इस मुद्दे पर अपने वरीय पदाधिकारी से चर्चा करता है जो उसे बताते हैं कि यद्यपि जासूसी अवैध थी किन्तु यह राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक थी। वह अरविन्द को यह भी बताते हैं कि जासूसी की अनुमति सरकार के उच्चतम सोपान से मिली है। इसके अतिरिक्त वह अरविन्द को चेतावनी देते हैं कि वह इस मामले से सम्बंधित तथ्यों को संगठन के किसी अन्य व्यक्ति या किसी बाह्य व्यक्ति के समक्ष उजागर न करे। यह उसके संगठन से पदच्युत किये जाने या देशद्रोह के आरोप में उसकी गिरफ्तारी का कारण भी बन सकता है।

हालांकि, अरविन्द जो एक ईमानदार व्यक्ति है, एक आप को गंभीर विरोधाभास में पाता है। वह अनुभव करता है कि जासूसी के अवैध होने के साथ साथ सरकार इसका दुरुपयोग अपने विरोधियों के साथ राजनीतिक हिसाब बराबर करने में भी कर सकती है।

अरविन्द के पास कुछ निम्नलिखित विकल्प हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक के गुण और दोष का मूल्यांकन करें:

1. कुछ नहीं करना क्योंकि वह न तो अपनी नौकरी खोने का खतरा उठाना चाहता है और न ही देशद्रोह के लिए जेल जाना चाहता है।

2. संगठन प्रमुख से कथित मुद्दे पर उसकी राय लेने के लिए चर्चा के तत्पश्चात उसके आदेशानुसार कार्य करना।

3. प्रेस के पास मामले के ब्यौरे का खुलासा करता हुआ एक अज्ञात पत्र भेजना।

4. मामले के विस्तृत ब्यौरे के साथ सीधे प्रेस के पास जाना।

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उचित कारण बताते हुए (उपर्युक्त विकल्पों तक सीमित रहे बिना) इस बात का संकेत दें कि आपका सुझाव क्या होगा? (250 शब्द)

The above mentioned case presents before ourselves some classic dilemmas on of which is the ends v means debate. ~~No~~ There is no doubt about the fact that the means employed to achieve the ends were not appropriate but the larger question before us is whether

(i) The value of the ends for outweigh the costs in bypassing ethical means?

(ii) Could the same ends ~~have been~~ be achieved through following ethical means?

Under the light of the above mentioned questions let us analyse the options available.

1.) This would amount to abdication of duty. This would also imply that we are willing to be passive spectators to injustice for the sake of personal ends. This would also make us a part of the injustice.

2.) We must certainly to talk to the head of the organisation to gain a fuller understanding of the case. We must understand the circumstances under which the particular course of action was undertaken.

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However we must not simply act as he thinks fit. We must exercise personal judgement before acting.

3.) Whistle blowing is an act that requires personal sacrifice and responsibility however before undertaking this activity we must convince ourselves that the ends to be achieved were not in national interest and that they were partisan.

4.) Going to the press even before we have chewed upon the case might not be advisable since we might be harming the cause of national security and unduly sensationalise a covert operation.

In my view the following course of action must be undertaken:

1.) We must gain a full understanding of the case.

2.) We must talk to our superiors to understand the threats to national security

3.) If after a thorough analysis we find that there indeed was a grave threat to national security no further action is required.

However if we do find that privacy of an individual was breached on trivial grounds we must exercise the third option and blow the whistle.

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14. You are a Head of Department in a premier University. Recently a clerical staff in your department was terminated from the job as he was found under the influence of alcohol during office hours. In the previous month there were a lot of complaints regarding his poor quality of work, tardiness and some incoherent behavior. Later you came to know that this change in behavior was concurrent with the death of his wife after a prolonged illness. It has also made him debt ridden. This may be further compounded by the fact that he has a daughter to marry off soon and a differently abled son to take care of.

He desperately needs a job. He has applied for a position at a private University and has already given your name as a reference. He pleads you to give him a good recommendation and not mention his drinking, which he assures you is now under control. He also asks you to mention that he voluntarily left the University to address a family medical crisis and that the University was pleased with his work. You like this person and believe that he is a good worker when he is not drinking. But you doubt whether he has really overcome his drinking problem.

Valid arguments can be advanced, both, for rejecting his plea with the consequence that his condition may become even worse and for accepting his plea with a noble intention, but keeping the third party in dark. What could those arguments be? Could there be any better way to get out of this dilemma? If so, outline the main elements of this third way, pointing out its merits. (250 words) 20

आप एक प्रमुख विश्वविद्यालय में विभागाध्यक्ष हैं। हाल में आपके विभाग का एक लिपिक वर्गीय कर्मचारी अपनी नौकरी से बर्खास्त कर दिया गया क्योंकि वह कार्यावधि के दौरान शराब के नशे में था। इसके पिछले माह में उसके कार्य की निम्न गुणवत्ता, आलस्य और असंगत व्यवहार की कई शिकायतें मिली थी। बाद में आपको पता चला कि उसके व्यवहार में यह परिवर्तन लम्बी बीमारी के पश्चात उसकी पत्नी की मृत्यु की वजह से था। इस कारण वह ऋण के बोझ तले भी दब गया है। स्थिति इस तथ्य से और जटिल हो सकती है कि उसे शीघ्र ही एक बेटी का विवाह करना है तथा एक निःशक्त पुत्र की देख-भाल भी करनी है।

उसे एक नौकरी की बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता है। उसने एक निजी विश्वविद्यालय में एक पद के लिए आवेदन दिया है और अनुमोदक के रूप में आपके नाम का ज़िक्र भी वहाँ कर चुका है। वह आपसे विनती करता है कि आप उसकी अच्छी अनुशंसा कर दें और शराब पीने की उसकी आदत की चर्चा न करें, जिसके बारे में वह आपको बताता है कि अब नियंत्रण में है। वह आपसे यह बताने के लिए भी कहता है कि उसने परिवारिक चिकित्सा संकट से निबटने के लिए स्वेच्छा से विश्वविद्यालय को छोड़ा था और विश्वविद्यालय उसके काम से खुश था। आप इस व्यक्ति को पसंद करते हैं और जानते हैं कि जब वह शराब नहीं पीता है तो वह एक अच्छा कर्मचारी होता है। किन्तु आपको इस बात पर संदेह है कि उसने वास्तव में अपनी शराब पीने की समस्या पर काबू पा लिया है।

उसके आग्रह को ठुकराने, जिसका परिणाम उसकी स्थिति के और बिगड़ जाने के रूप में होगा तथा अच्छे आशय से उसके आग्रह को स्वीकार करने, अर्थात इन दोनों ही स्थितियों के पक्ष में मान्य तर्क प्रस्तुत किये जा सकते हैं किन्तु इससे तीसरे पक्ष को अन्धकार में रखना पड़ेगा। इन दोनों ही स्थितियों के पक्ष में क्या तर्क हो सकते हैं? क्या इस दुविधा से निकलने का कोई और

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बेहतर तरीका हो सकता है? यदि हाँ, तो इस तीसरे तरीके के मुख्य तत्वों को इसकी खूबियों के साथ रेखांकित करें। (250 शब्द)

This case presents before us the issues of disclosure, efficiency v mercy ~~trust~~ and trust.

The arguments that can be advanced in favour of giving the recommendation letter to the worker are utilitarian in nature. If we follow the maxim of the greatest good of the greatest number we find that the worker, his daughter as well as his son will be in a better position. However this presents before us a few questions. They are:

1.) We will commit the act of lying knowingly if we hide his previous record from his ~~ex~~ prospective employer.

2.) Is a drunkard in a position to do good to his family? Will he not use ~~his~~ the money earned from his new job to consume alcohol?

However we must also remember that we are duty bound to help someone in need. Gandhiji always reminded us of the virtues of empathy and forgiveness.

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In my view the correct course of action will have the following steps:

(i) enquire about the past record of the worker. If we find that before his wife's death he did not create such nuisance we must do the following.

1.) Have a meeting with the worker on whether he will be willing to undergo a rehabilitation program and work efficiently with his new employer.

2.) Have a meeting with his prospective employer outlining before him his past record. We must take the prospective employer into confidence and ensure that the worker signs an undertaking that he will be liable to be disqualified if he shows even a hint of callousness.

Apart from the above mentioned steps we must undertake an active search to find out whether the skills of the worker's son match any employment opportunities under the differently abled quota. If yes we must do our best to get him into employment. If not we must make him aware of the skilling/scholarship programs that the government runs for the differently abled.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 631)

Name of Candidate	Karn Satyarthi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	5205
Center	Distance (Dhanbad)	Date	7.11.15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	10	
12	10	
13	10	
14	10	
15	10	
16	10	
17	10	
18	10	
19	10	
20	10	
21	10	
22	10	
23	10	
24	10	
25	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 WORDS each. Contents of the answer are more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

10X25=250

1. Indian Martial Arts, while enjoying the sanctity of ancient texts, are also closely correlated with culture and geography. Illustrate.

भारतीय युद्ध कलाएं (मार्शल आर्ट) प्राचीन ग्रंथों की पवित्रता के साथ-साथ संस्कृति और भूगोल से भी घनिष्ठ रूप से सहसंबद्ध हैं। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या करें।

Martial arts in India are closely integrated to performing arts. Martial arts have not only practical significance but also significance as an art form. They are mainly geographically categorised, some major ones are:

Gatka : Punjab
Thag Ta : Manipur
Cholia : Uttarakhand.
Kalaripayattu : Kerala
Paika : Orissa

Martial arts forms have been mentioned in ancient Indian texts like the Mahabharata, the Sama Veda, the Natyashastra etc.
They are important indicators of the distinct culture of the region they belong to. The instruments used e.g. wooden sticks in Gatka, swords (long and curved) & shields ~~and~~ in Kalaripayattu are region based. The costumes too are integrated within the larger framework of sartorial traditions of a region. e.g. Kalaripayattu is played with short dhotis and bare upper bodies. The rules of engagement, background music etc are also additions to the distinct flavours. e.g. Thag Ta is played with Manipuri.
Martial art forms are also sometimes used in

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conjunction with contemporary theatre to add a distinct & vibrant touch to it.

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2. In addition to religious unrest, political and economic factors were also responsible for the rise of Buddhism and Jainism in the 6th century B.C. Explain.

धर्म आधारित अशांति के अतिरिक्त, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक कारक भी छठी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म के उत्थान के लिए उत्तरदायी थे। व्याख्या करें।

The meteoric rise of Buddhism and Jainism in India had many causes. The major ones were:

Religious

(i) The doctrines of both these religions were egalitarian.

(ii) The absence of elaborate rituals were conducive.

(iii) Both the Buddha and Mahavir appealed against the caste system.

(iv) Along with being religious both Buddhism and Jainism in the form of Pitakas & sutras have profound humanitarian philosophy at their heart.

Economic

(i) Traditional Brahmanic rituals were very costly hence the frugality was attractive.

(ii) The caste system imposed a division of labour that was not favourable for the lower castes hence they found these religions as the only escape route.

(iii) There was extreme concentration of wealth at the hands of a few. The new religions rebelled against these.

(iv) These religions were also seen as a revolt against the economic power of the temple.

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Political

(i) The King in traditional 'Manuwadi' doctrine had the right to extreme power, as opposed to this Buddhism furthered a doctrine of social contract, welfare state and ethics in politics.

(ii) The Buddhist Sanghas were egalitarian and promised to change the social structure

(iii) They also proposed 'Ganas' or groups of kings ~~to~~/elders as joint rulers.

(iv.) Buddhism and Jainism also appealed to middle merchants who had economic but no political power under the traditional Brahmanical system.

Thus we see that a combination of religious, political and economic factors fuelled the growth of Buddhism & Jainism.

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3. Trace the evolution of Hindustani and Carnatic styles of music in India. Discuss their salient features. Explain why different forms do not exist in Carnatic style of music unlike Hindustani music.

भारत में हिंदुस्तानी और कर्नाटक संगीत शैलियों के विकास की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत करें। इनकी मुख्य विशेषताओं की चर्चा करें। बताएं कि हिंदुस्तानी संगीत की भांति कर्नाटक संगीत शैली में विभिन्न रूप क्यों विद्यमान नहीं हैं।

Hindustani music can be traced back to a confluence of musical traditions of Persia, Afghanistan and North Western India. Sadarang & Adarrang were the main popularisers of Hindustani music as we know it today. Aamir Khusrow was an early exponent and contributed heavily to its form & composition. Carnatic music on the other hand grew from traditional Indian temple music from the Southern part of India. It was patronised by some dynastics from the south and flourished under court patronage.

The key features are:

(i) Hindustani music (HM) has less number of Ragas (6) as compared to Carnatic music (CM) (72)

(ii) CM is much more rigid than HM, HM gives flexibility to the performer.

(iii) CM pays more attention to vocals, HM pays equal emphasis to both vocals & instruments.

(iv) CM is totally indigenous while HM has ~~and~~ foreign influences.

(v) CM has mandolin Veena, Sitar, Violin, Mridangam etc as its main instruments, HM has Tabla, Veena, Sitar etc.

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HM has different forms like Dhrubad, Thumri, Khayal, Dhamar etc while Carnatic Music does not. This is because sufficient freedom to improvise is given to performers in HM but CM is much more rule based. Thus HM takes on the flavour of performers as well as geographies in the form of Gharanas

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4. "The culture of democracy and respect for civil liberties in India is not 'the lasting contribution of colonialism', but a result of the national freedom movement." Examine.

"भारत में लोकतांत्रिक संस्कृति और नागरिक स्वतंत्रता के लिए सम्मान 'उपनिवेशवाद का चिर-स्थायी योगदान' नहीं है बल्कि राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन का परिणाम है।" परीक्षण करें।

The Indian National Movement (INM) contained an important civil libertarian as well as democratic strand within it. In fact much of the struggle against colonial oppression revolved around these two ideals:

Civil Liberties

(i) The Gandhian phase of the INM had at its initiation the Rowlatt Satyagrah of 1919. This was against the cut down of civil liberties.

(ii) The Congress govt. of 1937-39 initiated important reforms to ease the human right environment.

(iii) Similarly the protests against vernacular press act, right to bear arms act were essentially civil libertarian.

(iv) The press as well as the 3 mass movements played an important role in furthering the cause & awareness of civil liberties. Leaders like S. Naidu, JP Narayan, A. Patwardhan and JB Kripalani were civil libertarians at heart.

(v.) All the mass protests had an important antiracial component at heart. e.g right for greater representation in legislatures and civil service etc.

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Democratic

(i) The Congress party was essentially a liberal democratic force at heart.

(ii) It was run on democratic lines. e.g even Gandhiji had to accept the defeat of Sitarmayya in ~~1939~~ 1939 Tripuri Congress.

(iii) The INM started with moderates demanding greater democracy within the legislature and viceroy's executive council.

(iv) The Congress always depended on mass support and mass appeal.

The Karachi Congress session of 1931 laid down the civil libertarian & democratic ~~and~~ ideals for a future India.

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5. The developments in the second half of 18th century proved conducive for the rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and establishment of a powerful kingdom in Punjab. Discuss.

18वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध के घटनाक्रम पंजाब में महाराजा रणजीत सिंह के उत्थान और एक शक्तिशाली राज्य की स्थापना के लिए अनुकूल सिद्ध हुए। चर्चा करें।

Some of the major developments that allowed Ranjit Singh to forge a strong Punjabi state were:

(i) The defeat of Shah Alam in the battle of Buxar had left the Mughals too weak to control Punjab.

(ii) Even the Rajputs had lost morale due to repeated humiliations at the hands of Afghans.

(iii) The 3rd battle of Panipat in 1793 marked the end of Maratha dominance in the North West.

(iv) Ahmad Shah Abdali won the 3rd battle of Panipat but could not hold on to the North Western plains for long hence a power vacuum followed.

(v) The English were busy consolidating their victories in Bengal, Carnatic, Mysore and Maharashtra.

(vi) Ranjit Singh assembled a modern army which was second only to the British Army.

(vii) His rule was marked by tolerance and he was liberal as well as secular.

(viii) He was able to unite all the warring Sikh chieftains.

The kingdom however was short lived. Through tact and diplomacy Ranjit Singh

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kept the British at Bay but Punjab finally fell after the I & II Anglo Sikh war ended in 1856. Dalhousie under the garb of conquering Sindh also ended the Punjab kingdom of Ranjit Singh

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6. Many Indian revolutionaries abroad viewed the outbreak of First World War as an opportunity to overthrow the British rule from India. In this context, examine the role of Ghadar party movement and its impact on the Indian national movement.

विदेशों में कई भारतीय क्रांतिकारियों ने प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के प्रारंभ को भारत से ब्रिटिश शासन को उखाड़ फेंकने के एक अवसर के रूप में देखा। इस संदर्भ में गदर आंदोलन की भूमिका और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इसके प्रभाव का परीक्षण करें।

The Ghadar party was formed in the early 1900s primary by Indian Punjabis living in Canada and the west coast of the USA. It had San Francisco as its initial base. Its activities included:

(i) Lala Hardayal edited newspapers called 'Ghadar dihaaraj' this advocated Indian independence and rebellion.

(ii) They were exposed to the idea of freedom, armed revolt etc. hence they solicited financial and armed support for revolutionary causes.

(iii) After the Komagata Maru incident of 1914 many Ghadar revolutionaries entered India, they were partially successful in radicalising youth and providing a platform for revolutionary activities and ideas.

(iv) They were important in publicising western ideals and racism of the British.

Although the Ghadarites were not totally successful and were badly repressed by British authorities their contribution to the nationalmovement in terms of ideas remain strong.

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7. The Indian National Movement was not only inspired by developments around the world but also actively forged linkages with others on the issues of imperialism and colonialism. Explain.

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन न केवल वैश्विक घटनाक्रम से प्रेरित था अपितु इसे साम्राज्यवाद और उपनिवेशवाद के मुद्दे पर हो रही वैश्विक गतिविधियों से सक्रिय संबद्धता स्थापित किया। व्याख्या करें।

Indian national movement was a syncretic amalgamation of ideas from far & wide. The major influences included:

(i) Defeat of Italy by Abyssinia in 1894 and Russia by Japan in 1905-6 gave us the confidence that European powers were not invincible.

(ii) The Russian revolution of 1917 spawned a communist revolutionary movement in India. It also inspired revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh and Azad and their H.R.A.

(iii) The 2 world wars gave ideas like liberty and freedom a mass appeal.

Some linkages that we forged are:

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru acted as India's spokesperson in major socialist and 3rd world conferences.

(ii) MN Roy was one of the founder members of the Communist party in Mexico and was well connected with Communists revolutionaries throughout the world.

(iii) Subhash Bose & Mohan Kumar were actively supported by Japan & Tacitly by Germany in raising the Indian National Army.

(iv) The Ghadar party received funding from Canada & USA and channelled

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them into Punjab.

(iv) Through Annie Besant the INM was connected with the IRISH home rule movement as well as the theosophical society.

(v) Dadabhai Naoroji actively lobbied for Indian interests in the British parliament.

(vi) Even Gandhiji kept constant touch with CF Andrews & Tolstoy and drew important lessons ~~with~~ from his own activities in South Africa

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8. The State Reorganization Commission turned language from a dividing force to a cementing and integrating one. Critically evaluate.

राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने भाषा को एक विभाजनकारी शक्ति के बजाए जोड़ने और एकीकृत करने वाली शक्ति में परिवर्तित कर दिया। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) also called the Fazl Ali Commission was the final in a series of commissions like Dhar and JVP. It ~~was set up~~ submitted its report in 1956.

Some of the key recommendations were:

(i) The Southern part of the country was to be reorganised into 4 states viz. Karnataka, T.Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh on linguistic lines.

(ii) It rejected the religious demand for a Sikh Punjab state.

(iii) It combined with a united Gujarat and Maharashtra as a bilingual state.

It acted as a uniting force because:

(i) It diffused the linguistic demand for states that was building up into an agitation.

(ii) It discarded religion as a basis of statehood in India and thus upheld secularism.

(iii) The four South Indian states were cohesive administrative units.

(iv) It paved the way for a rapprochement between Tamil Nadu and the centre, they had adopted a secessionist regional voice until then.

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(v.) It laid a precedence for democratic resolution of conflict visible even today. e.g. Telangana etc.

Some gaps however remained:

(i) It did not make way for a separate Tribal state, In 2000 Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh were formed.

(ii) It was later realised that a united Bombay state was too huge and it was divided into two.

(iii) It could not solve the regional problems flaring up in the North Eastern India.

(iv.) It also led to some later day linguistic state demands like Mithilanchal in Bihar.

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9. "The National Emergency of 1975 was like a vaccination against the dictatorship. It was painful and caused fever, but strengthened the resistance of our democracy." Analyze the statement in light of the outcomes of the emergency era.

"1975 का राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल तानाशाही के विरुद्ध टीकाकरण जैसा था। यह पीड़ादायक था और इसने व्यग्रता को पैदा किया, लेकिन इसने हमारे लोकतंत्र की प्रतिरोधकता को भी सशक्त बनाया। आपातकाल के परिणामों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण करें।

The emergency of 1975 had a salutary impact on the collective conscience of the nation and it underlined the importance of Freedom of expression.

Some major developments that followed the national emergency of 1975-77 under article 352 were:

(i) The 43rd, 44th amendment to the constitution of India were passed which nullified the 38th, 39th and 42nd amendments. They made the declaration of emergency difficult and introduced many checks & balances.

(ii) The post emergency era showed a backlash from the print media. New newspapers, magazines and journals grawled. This vibrancy is palpable even today.

(iii) In the 1980s the Rajiv Gandhi had to take back the draconian 'Freedom of Press' bill only because of the opposition it faced from the press. The press had tasted censorship in 1975 and hence protected its freedom with all its might.

(iv) It has become very difficult today to silence political opposition today using the state machinery. There has been a mushrooming of political parties and increase in general awareness.

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(V) The excesso of family planning due to the emergency could never be repeated.
The recent debate on intolerance shows the vibrancy of our democracy. The emergency of 1975-77 only worked to strengthen the forces of resistance, freedom and democracy. It also gave us institutions/NGOs like PUCL, PUDR, ADR etc.

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10. The issues that gave rise to the Assam movement in 1979 were a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness. Explain. Do you think that the Assam Accord of 1985 has been able to address these issues?

1979 में असम आंदोलन को जन्म देने वाले मुद्दे सांस्कृतिक गौरव और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन के संयुक्त परिणाम थे। व्याख्या करें। क्या आप मानते हैं कि 1985 का असम समझौता इन मुद्दों का समाधान कर सका है?

The Key factors that led to the Assam movement of 1979 were:
(i) Large scale migration into Assam following the Bangladesh liberation war.
(ii) Economic factors like:
a.) The oil pumped out of oilfields in Digboi failed to employ a large number of Assamese.
b.) There was economic backwardness compared to the rest of India.
c.) There was a feeling among Assamese that migrants were stealing their jobs.
(iii) Assam has a distinct socio-cultural and historical setting. It has 3 6th schedule areas.
(iv.) Many groups within Assam viz. the Bodos were dissatisfied and wanted a separate state.
(v.) The view that Assam was being treated as an internal colony ~~was~~ gained currency.
The All Assam Students' Union led the protests. The Assam Accord was signed by Rajiv Gandhi & AASU in 1985. Some

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Key provisions were:
(i) The cut off date for migration ~~was~~ in the Assam was after 1966 & before 1971.
(ii) The Govt. of India will work for special economic development of Assam.
However it has failed to solve all problems:
(i) The Bodo protests continue.
(ii) Hardly 10% of the refugees were deported.
(iii) The recent clashes over the National Register of Citizens is an example.
(iv) Many genuine Assamese Bengalis/Muslims were targeted and deported.
(v.) Assam has seen frequent unrest in the past few years.

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11. The genesis of the revolution in Iran had a number of common aspects with those that had overturned regimes in Europe in the past – France in 1789 and Russia in 1917, yet its execution was distinctly different. Discuss.

ईरान में क्रांति की उत्पत्ति के कई पहलू अतीत में यूरोप - 1789 में फ्रांस और 1917 में रूस, में शासन व्यवस्थाओं को पलट देने वाली क्रांतियों जैसे थे, हालांकि इनके सम्पन्न होनें की प्रक्रिया पूर्णतः भिन्न थी। चर्चा करें।

The French revolution as well as the Russian revolution had the relative deprivation of the masses as their ultimate cause. So had the Iranian Islamic revolution of 1979. The key similarities in these revolutions were:

(i) The rule of Louis XVI was economically unbearable for the 3rd estate in France. Agricultural production had plummeted due to the drought of 1789.
Similarly in Russia of 1917 the economy was ravaged by war (WWI) and industrial as well as agricultural production were at all time lows.
In Iran of 1979 the rule of the 'Shah of Iran' of the Pehlavi dynasty was similarly economically inefficient.

(ii) Autocratic rulers: Louis XVI, Czar Nicholas as well as the Shah were all autocratic rulers who had considerable foreign support. e.g Louis had support from Austria, Czar from counter revolutionary powers of Europe and the Shah's reign was backed up by the western powers.

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However their are various factors that make the Iranian revolution unique:

(i) It had a substantial religious component. Shia clerics were rising against the Shah's oppression.

(ii) It was enmeshed in cold war politics. Iran faced many western backed economic sanctions post 1979.

(iii) It had an important political economy question of oil production and the acquisition of the Anglo-Iran oil Company's profits at heart.

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12. The Monroe doctrine provided the basis for American expansion and the emergence of USA as an imperialist power. Discuss.

मुनरो सिद्धांत ने अमेरिकी विस्तार और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के एक साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति के रूप में उद्भव के लिए आधार प्रदान किया। चर्चा करें।

The Monroe doctrine is considered to be key to the USA's rise as a global hegemon. The Monroe doctrine was enunciated in the early 19th cent ury, the key components of the Monroe doctrine were:

(i) The US would consider Latin America and North America as its strategic backyard.

(ii) The European powers had no role in South Atlantic, and East Pacific as well as central America.

(iii) The Monroe doctrine was a strategy to drive out the European powers viz. the UK, France, Spain, Portugal and Holland from the USA's vicinity.

(iv.) The Monroe doctrine was later expanded to include the US right to intervene in the internal politics of its neighbours. This is evident in situations like the Panama crisis, Cuban (bay of pigs invasion) crisis, Nicaragua (Sandinista govt. was attempted to be toppled), Chile (Allende was executed by Pinochet in a CIA backed coup).

Different versions of the Monroe doctrine have been adopted by ~~ot~~ World Powers in different moments in history. e.g. Russia

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had its own Brezhnev doctrine during the cold war, The UK had a similar strategy in the Indian Ocean.

Advantages to the US due to the Monroe doctrine;

(i) The US expanded its sphere of influence.
(ii) It forged trade and economic relations and dependence.
(iii) It was a strategic winner. e.g. Hawaii and philippines were instrumental in the US triumph during the battle of Midway in WW2.
(iv) It cemented the US position as a global hegemon.

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13. "If Balkans were the powder keg of Europe in the early 20th century, then it was the great powers of Europe who supplied the powder." In light of the above statement, explain how the 'Eastern question' fuelled the First World War.

"यदि बाल्कन देश 20वीं सदी में यूरोप के बारूद के ढ़ेर थे तो यह यूरोप की बड़ी शक्तियां थीं जिन्होंने इस बारूद की आपूर्ति की थी।" उपर्युक्त कथन के प्रकाश में समझाएं कि 'पूर्वी समस्या' ने प्रथम विश्व युद्ध को कैसे भड़काया।

The Balkan Wars I & II preceded the WW1. The situation in the Balkans was thus:
(i) Serbia wanted a unified Yugoslavia uniting all Slavic people viz. Bosnia, Herzegovia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Vojdovina etc.
(ii) This was crucial to Serbian Nationalism.
(iii) Some part of Slavic lands belonged to the Austro-Hungarian empire under the Habsburg house.
(iv) The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand by Princep of the 'Black Hand' group was the spark that started the WW1.

However there were many ultimate causes:
1) Web of alliances: All European powers were entangled in a web of alliances e.g. France-Russian alliance, Serbian-Russian defence pact, Belgium-UK defence pact, German-Austro-Hungarian axis alliance. Thus this alliance system had a domino effect, one mobilisation led to all going to war. The ottomans were also allied with Germany
2) The unification of Germany: In 1870 the German unification was completed and the presence of such a huge power at the

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heart of Europe broke the existing power balance.

3.) Nationalism, Imperialism and the cult of war all contributed to the WW1. All powers were vying for each other in Africa, Asia as well as pacific for colonies this led powers like Japan to enter the power. Even Italy assisted the allied powers in hope of colonies.

Thus we see that the Balkan problem was only a proximate and not the ultimate cause.

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14. Bring out the salient features of the 'Great Leap Forward' of China in 1960s. Also discuss its successes and failures.

1960 के दशक में चीन की 'ग्रेट लीप फ़ॉरवर्ड' (बड़ी छलांग) की मुख्य विशेषताओं को बताईए। इसके अतिरिक्त इसकी सफलताओं और विफलताओं पर भी चर्चा करें।

The Great Leap Forward (GLF) was one of Mao's key policies to revive the Chinese economy. The key elements of the GLF were:

(i) It proposed a two pronged rise in agri production as well as industrial production.

(ii) For agriculture the commune system was adopted. Communes acted as a vehicle for collectivisation and local self government.

(iii) steel production was encouraged. Backyard furnaces were established in the communes.

(iv) The movement encouraged many crop experiments.

Successes:

(i) In 1959 steel production grew by 45% in China.

(ii) The Chinese labour was employed because machinery was discouraged.

(iii) The communes ~~are~~ provided many public services like creche facility, common kitchens etc.

Failures

(i) In the medium run the food production collapsed.

(ii) Even steel production went down after 1960 mainly because untrained labour and

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primitive means of production were employed.
(iii) It led to the great famine that killed more than 20 million Chinese.
(iv) The student population of China became anti intellectual and radicalised this was evident in the cultural revolution of 1966.

Ultimately it was Deng Xiaoping's reforms and not the GLF that transformed China into a global economic powerhouse.

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15. While some contend that prostitution is a victimless crime, others argue that it is inherently immoral, commercially exploitative and promotes the repression of women. In this context, discuss whether prostitution should be legalized in India.

जहां कुछ लोग दावा करते हैं कि वेश्यावृत्ति एक उत्पीड़ित विहीन अपराध है, वहीं अन्य का तर्क है कि यह नैसर्गिक रूप से अनैतिक और व्यावसायिक रूप से शोषणकारी है तथा महिलाओं के दमन को बढ़ावा देने वाला है। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा करें कि क्या वेश्यावृत्ति को भारत में कानूनी वैधता प्रदान करना चाहिए।

Recently Lalita Kumaramangalam the chairman of the NWC (National Women's Commission) made a comment in favour of legalizing prostitution however she was faced with criticism from women's rights activists.

The advantages of legalizing prostitution might include:

(i) Better regulation of the practice.

(ii) The government will be able to conduct health checkups and ensure that a bare minimum of standard of living is provided to sex-workers.

(iii) It has the potential to put a stop on immoral ~~an~~ human trafficking.

(iv) Some of the social stigma attached to the trade might recede.

(v) Many European nations like Germany and Netherlands have successfully legalised sex work.

However this may throw up some problems as well:

(i) This might be perceived as state backed immorality.

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(ii) It might encourage trafficking.
(iii) Indian state might not have the capacity to regulate it.
(iv) The socio-cultural and economic milieu of India is very different from European nations.

No one enters sex work by choice, the idea should be to regulate trafficking and ensure a social security/safety net coupled by women's empowerment. Sex work should be decriminalised but not legalised.

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16. Marriage and family institutions in India are marked by continuity as well as change. Discuss in the context of legislations and socio-economic changes that have been taking place over the past few decades in India.

निरंतरता के साथ परिवर्तन भारत में विवाह और परिवार जैसी संस्थाओं की विशेषता रही है। कानूनों और सामाजिक आर्थिक परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ मे, इस विषय पर चर्चा करें।

The institutions of marriage and family have undergone evolution in the past few decades.

The elements of continuity are:

(i) Marriages in India are still predominantly heterosexual, Section 377 of IPC criminalizes homosexuality.

(ii) Female immigration due to marriages are still predominant especially in rural areas.

(iii) The traditional stereotypes and gender roles remain intact in marriage.

(iv) A vast number of marriages remain arranged.

(v) The family especially in rural areas is still constrained by traditional stereotypes and lack of freedom for women.

(vi) The role of caste as a determinant still remains strong.

The elements of change.

(i) The Special Marriages Act has given freedom to the young generation in matters of choice however a few lacunae remain. e.g. A Parsee woman married to a Hindu man can still not attend Parsee funerals.

(ii) Recently the Madras High Court ruled that livin' relationships must be considered as marriages when it comes to the issue of maintenance for the woman.

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(iii) Section 498A, 304B and their strict application has brought down the instances of dowry crimes.

(iv) The family especially in urban areas has moved from a joint to a nuclear family.

(v) The increased number of workingwomen has brought a qualitative shift in issues like childcare and gender roles.

(v) Even in rural areas due to out migration of working men, women have taken up the role of breadwinning.

A lot still remains to be done to make Indian marriages and families more egalitarian e.g. The institution of Triple Talak still remains.

So do economic reforms must lead the way.

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17. "Migration is influenced both by the pattern of development and the social structure." Discuss this statement in the context of existing pattern of migration in India.

प्रवासन, विकास प्रतिमानों और सामाजिक संरचना, दोनों से प्रभावित होता है भारत में जारी वर्तमान प्रवासन प्रतिरुप के संदर्भ में, इस कथन पर चर्चा करें।

Migration is a major force for demographic change in India. Some major types of migration are (i) rural to urban (ii) rural to rural (especially for woman) (iii) urban to urban (for professional) (iv) Foreign emigration and immigration due to socio-economic or religious factors.

Some major factors are:

Pattern of development:

(i) With urbanisation and cities acting as growth drivers in migration to huge cities have gone up.

(ii) The out migration of skilled professionals to countries of North America and Western Europe has gone up.

(iii) Schemes like NREGA have allowed rural males the freedom to search for higher wages while their female spouses work for minimum wages.

(iv) Economic opportunities have led to immigration into India from neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.

Social Structure:

(i) Religious persecution of minorities in our neighbouring countries has led to

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a refugee influx in India.

(ii) class & caste remain important factors in determining the nature of migration.

(iii) Same counter urbanisation and the mushrooming of suburban slums has strong caste and class elements attached to it.

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18. The uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggests its close relationship with physical, social and historical factors. Elaborate.

भारत में जनसंख्या का असमान स्थानिक वितरण भौतिक, सामाजिक और ऐतिहासिक कारकों के साथ इसके घनिष्ठ संबंध को बतलाता है। वर्णन करें।

The overall population density of India is close to 400/sq. km however its distribution is dependent on many factors some of them are:

(i) Physical:

a.) Physically inhospitable terrains like Ladakh (<10) have very low density, similarly the Thar deserts as well as some parts of N. East have low densities.

b.) The plains drained by Ganga, Yamuna etc have very high densities. e.g Bihar has a population density of close to 800.

Serial factors

a.) development
b.) class & cast structure, religious structure
c.) per capita income
d.) Infant Mortality Rate
e.) occurence of infanticide.

e.g. Socially/economically developed regions like Kerala, Tamil Nadu have reached replacement level fertility rates of 2.1 while Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal still lag behind.

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Historical factors

The development of regions depends on a lot of historical factors like;

a.) whether the region was a part of the colonial structure or princely state.

b.) The historical success of family planning programmes.

c.) Locational factors and the process of historical development associated with it.

e.g Sikkim has a low population density.

India has incredible diversity and this is visible in the spatial distribution of population too.

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19. Analyze the latitudinal distribution of salinity. Why is salinity in subtropics greater than in equatorial regions?

लवणता के अक्षांशीय वितरण का विश्लेषण करें। विषुवतीय क्षेत्रों की तुलना में उपोष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों में लवणता अधिक क्यों है?

Salinity of ocean water is the measure of salt content (NaCl or sodium chloride) by mass or volume dissolved in the sea water. The major factors on which salinity depends are:

(i) The amount of precipitation received. Salinity decreases with increase in precipitation

(ii) The rate of evaporation: higher rate of evaporation shows higher salinity

(iii) Whether the space is enclosed or open. e.g. Mediterranean sea is enclosed and hence has higher salt content.

(iv) depth of the ocean.

Latitudinal extent

(i) equatorial regions: lower salinity because of extremely high precipitation

(ii) temperate regions: higher salinity, it is the highest in enclosed seas like the dead sea.

(iii) polar region: lower salinity because of very low evaporation.

The salinity is highest in the zone of the tropics of cancer & capricorn due to lower

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precipitation and more than average evaporation rate. Salinity also depends on seasonal variations depending on ~~the~~ whether sun's rays are oblique or not.

We see that salinity is ultimately dependent on the balance of evaporation and precipitation.

Some other factors that impact salinity are:

(i) influx of fresh water

(ii) depth of the ocean (salinity increases)

Salinity is lesser near deltas.

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20. India has enormous potential in terms of harnessing renewable energy sources. Elucidate the geo-climatic factors suitable for harnessing this potential. Further, elaborate on the steps taken by the government in making India a hub of renewable power.

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों के दोहन की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। इस क्षमता के दोहन के लिए उपयुक्त भू-जलवायविक कारकों को स्पष्ट करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत को नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा का केंद्र बनाने में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश भी डालें।

India is one of the few climatic zones in the world that is blessed in terms of year round availability of renewable energy sources.
The geoclimatic factors that work in India's favour are:
(i) High incidence of concentrated sunlight, India's positioning in terms of latitudes, 8°N to 37°N make ~~it~~ sunlight available round the year, the southern and central states are especially richly endowed.
(ii) Some states like Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra also see high incidence of fast winds. This makes these regions suitable for generating wind energy.
(iii) India is also blessed with many rivers, the hill districts of NE Indian states, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are well positioned to produce hydroelectric power.
Some steps that the govt. of India has taken include:
(i) tieing up with the German govt. over its proposal for a green corridor in Bengaluru to Mumbai tract.

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This will synchronise rooftop production of solar energy with the national grid.

(ii) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission envisages a 100GW capacity solar energy production in India.

(iii) Several states like Gujarat & TN are producing sizeable amount of wind energy.

(iv) The govt. has set up units like NHPC to ramp up production hydroelectric power, we also have power purchase agreements with Nepal & Bhutan.

Lack of funds and technology is one bottleneck we need to cross if we are to reach our target of 100GW from the current 22GW by 2030 (as mentioned in the INDC submitted to the UNFCCC).

India is also well endowed by potential for tidal / wave energy because of a long coastline.

Bio mass energy is also an emerging sector that needs greater attention.

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21. What are changes in an economy that affect the land use pattern? Discuss in context of developing countries like India.

अर्थव्यवस्था में होने वाले वे कौन से परिवर्तन हैं, जो भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप को प्रभावित करते हैं? भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के संदर्भ में चर्चा करें।

The land use pattern is dependent on the composition of the economy. An agricultural economy will see maximum proportion of land being allotted to farming/crop related activities. An Industrial economy will see even croplands being diverted to uses like setting up factories and Special Economic Zones.

India

India was ~~and a~~ an agricultural economy in 1947 with agriculture contributing close to 50% of the economy. The land use pattern also reflected this. Today agriculture comprises close to ~~only~~ 15% of our GDP and hence we diversion of land for industrial purposes. Moreover the existing farmland is now badly fragmented due to rise in our population from close to 400 million at the time of independence to 1210 million today. The recent controversy ~~of~~ over the amendments to the land acquisition act reflected the strain in this changing land use pattern. Conflicts over displacement and loss of livelihood e.g. Singur also reflect this dichotomy.

Changing land use pattern reflects the growing role of the manufacturing sector in India. Hence there is an issue of successful management of this shift that plagues us.

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22. What are the reasons for the poor development of livestock in tropical/equatorial regions as compared to the temperate regions? Discuss.

शीतोष्ण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में उष्णकटिबंधीय/ विषुवतरेखीय क्षेत्रों में पशुधन के निम्न विकास के क्या कारण हैं? चर्चा करें।

Livestock farming is not very well developed in the equatorial regions of Central America and Africa. Even the grasslands of the Orinocco basin and llanos & Campos have poorly developed livestock. This is because:

(i) The absence of meadow grass due to poor soil (latasolic) quality.

(ii) Even highland ranches have poor grass availability.

(iii) The grass that is grown in tropical grasslands are tall, coarse and lack nutrition.

(iv) The presence of 'sleeping sickness' causing 'tse tse' flies hampers the health of cattle.

For the above stated reasons beef and milk availability of equatorial cattle is very low.

The temperate regions provide good conditions for growth and development of cattle:

(i) The presence in abundance of nutritious alfalfa grass, especially in regions like Prairies of North America, steppes of Central Asia, Downs of Australia.

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(ii) Presence of vast tracts of ranches are accommodative.
Cattle rearing has contributed significantly to the economy of temperate regions.

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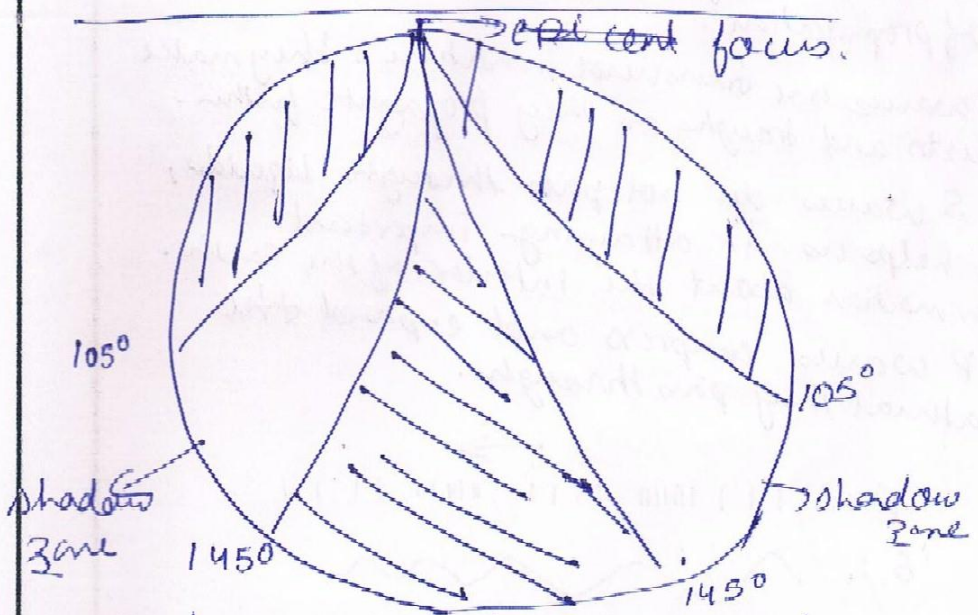
23. What do you mean by "Shadow Zones" in seismology? How do the shadow zones of P-Waves differ from those of S-Waves. Also discuss the difference in their mode of propagation.

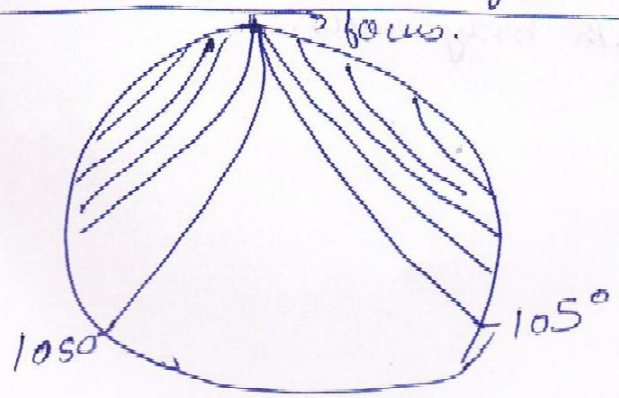
भूकम्प विज्ञान में "छाया क्षेत्र" से आप क्या समझते हैं? 'पी-तरंगों' का छाया क्षेत्र 'एस-तरंगों' के छाया क्षेत्र से कैसे भिन्न होता है? इसके अतिरिक्त इनके संचरण की प्रविधि में अंतर पर भी चर्चा करें।

Shadow zones are regions on the surface of the Earth that do not record a particular types of waves on the seismograph.

The shadow zone for P (primary waves)



Shadow zone for S (secondary waves)



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We see that the S waves have a much larger shadow zone when compared to the P waves.

Modes of propagation

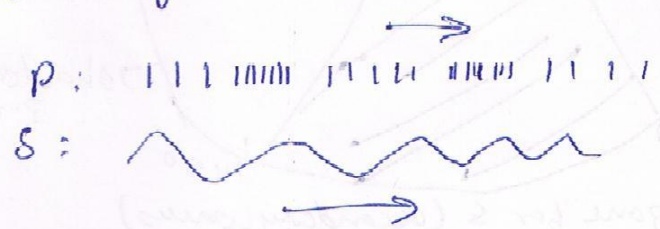
(i) P waves are the first to arrive on the surface of the Earth.

(ii) P waves are longitudinal (like sound waves in nature) : motion is in the direction of propagation.

S waves are transverse in nature : they make crests and troughs as they propagate further.

(iii) S waves do not pass through liquids, this helps us in attaining important information about the interior of the Earth.

(iv) P waves compress and expand the material they pass through.



They are both body waves.

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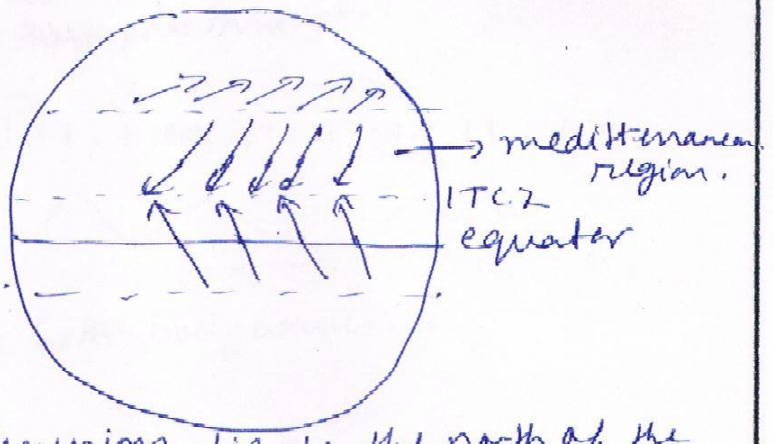
24. What do you mean by Western Disturbances? Elaborate on the socio-cultural and economic impacts of Western Disturbances in India.

पश्चिमी विक्षोभ से आपका आशय क्या है? भारत में पश्चिमी विक्षोभ के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालें।

Western disturbances are caused due to the southward shift of the ITCZ during the months of October – January. This southward shift causes the Mediterranean region to come in the path of onshore westerlies causing winter rainfall in Southern Europe.

The westerly upper air circulation in the troposphere called jet streams then carry these moisture laden winds eastwards to cause rainfall in N-W India. These unseasonal rainfall is ~~called~~ said to be occuring due to western disturbances.

Summer months in N. hemisphere



The depressions lie to the north of the mediterranean region.

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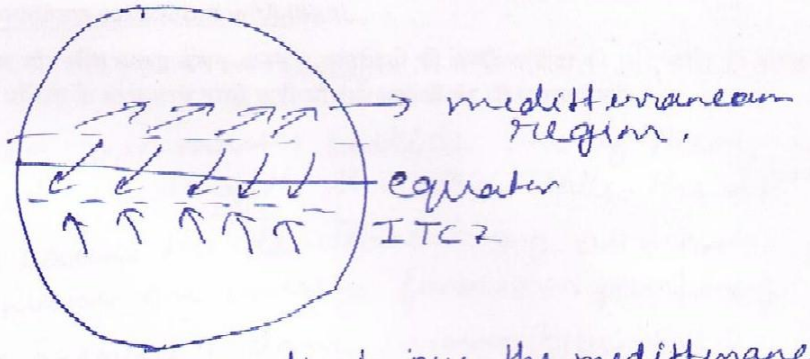
Winter months in the N. hemisphere



The depressions lie ~~to~~ over the mediterranean region.

The socio economic & cultural effects.

(i) The wheat crop in Punjab & Haryana is helped by this rainfall.
(ii) Punjab's economy and India's food security depends greatly on wheat production in Punjab.
(iii) Wheat production in Punjab has led to the development of a post industrial society in Punjab also per capita income is among the highest
(iv) The season of wheat harvest (January) is a time of jubilation and festivity in Punjab and Haryana e.g. Lodhi

Thus we see that Western disturbances are important not only for the economics of Punjab and Haryana but India as a whole.

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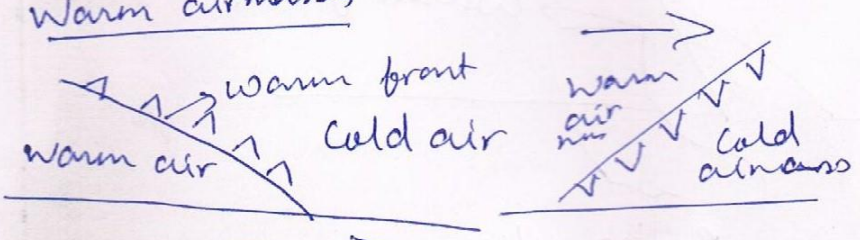
25. Warm and cold fronts are manifestations of the interaction of different air masses. Explain the process of front formation along with the weather conditions associated with them.

उष्ण और शीत वताग्र अलग-अलग वायुराशियों की अन्योन्यक्रिया की अभिव्यक्ति हैं। वताग्र जनन की प्रक्रिया के साथ-साथ इनसे जुड़ी मौसमी दशाओं की भी व्याख्या करें।

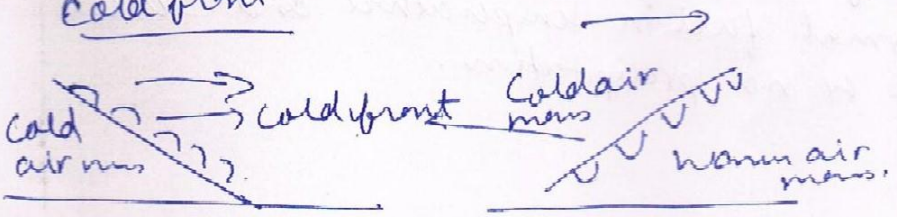
When air masses collide one of them is forced underneath the other takes the ~~up~~ lead. This causes the development of airmasses. Air masses are usually formed on points of low pressure. Some common types are:

Warm airmasses



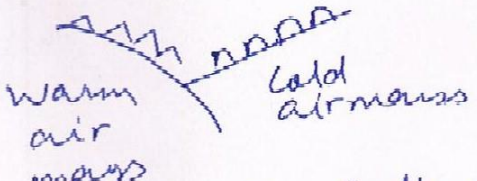
warm air is stronger and forces its way through

Cold front



The cold air mass is stronger.

occluded front



Both airmasses ~~ad~~ are of comparable strength.

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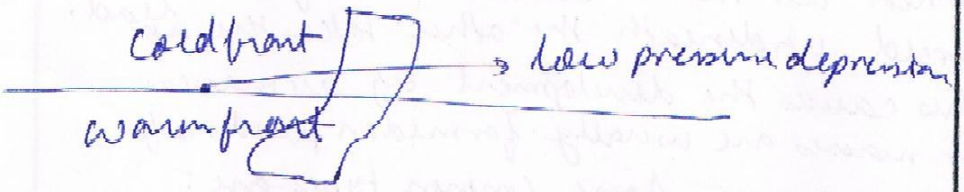
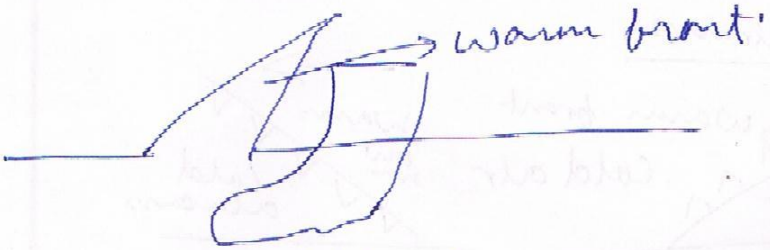
Warm air front usually cause two bands of rainfall over the area over which they pass. e.g. Great Britain.





British isles

Cold front on the other hand cause an abnormal fall in temperature and cause little or no precipitation.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 632)

Name of Candidate	Karn Satyarthi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	5205
Center	Distance (Dhanbad)	Date	31.10.15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. It has been argued that if the tendency to bypass the Council of States for passing important legislation through the 'nomenclature' of money Bill is not checked legally, it can affect the very basic structure of our Constitution and functioning of the Parliament. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि यदि धन विधेयक के नाम पर महत्वपूर्ण विधानों को पारित करने हेतु राज्य सभा की उपेक्षा करने की प्रवृत्ति को विधिक रूप से रोका नहीं गया, तो यह संविधान की आधारभूत संरचना और संसद की कार्यप्रणाली को प्रभावित कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The parliament recently passed a bill for the merger of the Forward Markets Commission and the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI). This bill was designated a money bill hence the Rajya Sabha could only discuss but not amend it. Owing to the government's minority in the Rajya Sabha this has led some commentators to speculate that the govt. might consider designating crucial bills with an appropriation content as money bills.

The article 110 of the constitution specifies certain conditions for a bill to be named money bill however the decision in this regard is the speaker's (Lok sabha). The constitution also mandates that this nomenclature cannot be questioned in any court of law on grounds of procedural irregularity.

This gives the government of the day certain advantages:

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(i) most bills today have some pecuniary component hence involve appropriation.
(ii) The Rajya Sabha can be bipassed if the govt. of the day does not passes majority in the council of states.
However we must remember that naming a 'non money' bill as money bill by the speaker does not come under procedural irregularities. Any money bill passed after 1973 can will be reviewed by the judiciary owing to the doctrine of ~~judic~~ 'basic structure of the Constitution.' (Kesavanand Bharati).
Since Judicial review is a basic feature as stated in the Minerva mills the SC has a right to review money bills too.

Precedent

The supreme court has brought the IXth schedule of the Constitution under review if it violates the basic structure, though the parliament mandated that they were beyond judicial scrutiny.
We can safely assume that the functioning of the parliament has Rajya Sabha as its integral component and the Supreme court of India will legally

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step in if the ~~credit~~ situation presents itself.

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2. Parliament should be an institution of discussion, debate, deliberation and dissent not of disruption. Comment.

संसद की चर्चा, बहस, विमर्श और असहमति का संस्थान होना चाहिए न कि व्यवधान उत्पन्न करने का।टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The opposition parties in India especially in the parliament have adopted disruptive tactics over the years. Some factors that lead to it are:

(i) When the minority opposition has very low numbers it cannot defeat a bill so it adopts disruption to amplify its voice. This was prominent when in the early years of the parliament the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha were dominated by one party.

(ii) There is a notion that any publicity is good publicity among MPs.

(iii) Personal relationships among MPs have deteriorated over time. There is a lack of mutual respect.

(iv) Lack of statesmanship both on the treasury as well as opposition benches.

The country has to face huge losses due to parliamentary disruption. They are:

(i) Huge waste of financial resources, time and institutional energy.

(ii) Bills even when passed are done so hurriedly without deliberation and discussion.

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(iii) The parliament fails to act as a forum for education of all
(iv.) The country's image gets sullied.
(v) Crucial bills are halted due to the behaviour of a few individuals. e.g. GST bill

The way ahead

(i) The MPs must undergo training in parliamentary behaviour, ethics and practice.
(ii.) There must be a wage system for MPs. Therefore no pay for no work must be instituted.
(iii.) There must be a dialogue between all parties so that personal animosity can be sidelined.
(iv.) The speaker must be strict with suspensions under Rule 374 in case of unruly behaviour.
(v.) The parliament must evolve a code of conduct for MPs.
(vi.) TV cameras might be switched off for MPs showing unruly behaviour.

The parliament houses have shown as in case of the Food security bill, FDI in multibrand retail as well as the Indo-US nuclear deal that when it debates with the due process the erudition and tact of the members is unparalleled. We must strive hard to keep the parliament at its best behaviour for the benefit of all.

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3. While much has been said about the significance of Indian ocean region, the sallence of Pacific has only recently figured prominently in the Indian scheme of things. In what ways are the Pacific island nations important from India's perspective? What challenges does India face in furthering its influence in the region?

यद्यपि हिन्द महासागरीय क्षेत्र के महत्व के संबंध में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है,किन्तु प्रशांत क्षेत्र का महत्व, हाल ही में भारतीय परियोजनाओं में प्रमुख रूप से प्रदर्शित हुआ है। प्रशांत महासागरीय क्षेत्र में स्थित द्वीपीय राष्ट्र, भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण हैं?इस क्षेत्र में अपने प्रभाव को बढ़ाने में भारत किन चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है?

The prime minister of India finished his East-Asia, Australia tour with a visit to the pacific island nation of Fiji. This has underscored the importance of the region for India.

The Indian ocean region (IOR) no doubt has a special role because of its geo-political position for India but the role of pacific is no less.

The significance of the Pacific for India:

The multiple factors fan our relationship especially with the pacific island nations are:

(i) Space: The pacific islands like guam provide the best location for ~~our~~ the monitoring of our space programs.
e.g. ISRO's Mars mission is monitored from Guam.

(ii) Marine resources: Most pacific island nations have small area but huge littoral / ~~special~~ Economic zones.

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e.g. Kiribatti has a littoral economic zone that is larger than India's. These zones can be leveraged for their huge marine resources potential.

(iii) diaspora: Nations like Fiji have a huge Indian diaspora that has been prosecuted.

(iv) These nations can also act as markets for India's manufactured goods.

The challenges before us are:

(i) Due to their location on the sea lines of communication they have assumed a very important geo political significance.

(ii) China has very strong economic partnership with some islands. However it is also locked in disputes with some. e.g spratly's with phillipines.

(iii) Economies like Taiwan have multiple disputes with China ∴ the region is politically charged.

(iv) India faces the challenge of economic integration with these states. We lack the resources of China hence we must optimise the use of our resources.

(v) Traditionally our policy has not been focused on the region. The last PM visit was in 1981. This needs to change.

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(vi) Even the US has entered the military dimension of the region. ∴ India needs to balance its ties with all the relevant actors in the region.

India is hosting the Pacific Islands summit this year. This is a good beginning for us.

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4. Inspite of the importance of private sector's role in Indian higher education its performance has not been satisfactory. Discuss. What are the challenges that lie ahead in setting up high quality private institutions in the country?
भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा में निजी क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होने के बाद भी इसका प्रदर्शन संतोषजनक नहीं रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। देश में उच्च गुणवत्ता युक्त निजी संस्थान स्थापित करने के मार्ग में कौन-सी चुनौतियाँ हैं?

The private sector expanded its role in the higher education sector in the early 1990s in the post liberalisation era.

If we look at the statistics released by AICTE we find that:

- Close 80% engineering institutions belong to the private sector.
- Similar majority in the management education subsector has been seen.

However there are a few problems with the private sector in higher education:

(i) Quality wise a majority of the institutions are found to be lacking. A recent report by NASSCOM says that close to 80% of all graduates are unemployable.

(ii) Most private institutions lack the necessary academic infrastructure. A few exceptions like BITS Pilani, XLRI or Manipal University are not a correct reflection of the whole sector.

(iii) Lack of regulation: The much hyped and connived 'IPM' fiasco shows that

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lack of regulation of fees and academic standards can lead to some of the students being tricked by some fly by night operators.

(iv) No metric for evaluation exists to compare these institutions and judge their quality. The NAAC ratings are not comprehensive enough, do not cover a majority of the universities and are not publicised.

The Way ahead

(i) Economists Panagariya & Bhagwati have argued that quality and credible operators must be allowed in other sectors like medical education as well.

(ii) The National Institutional Ranking Framework must be quickly operationalized.

(iii) Regulatory bodies like AICTE, MCI, DCI and UGC must be reformed, they must be decentralised and brought in line with international best practices.

(iv) Entry for private operators must be allowed only after thorough checks on prerequisites.

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5. United Nations Security Council reforms should not only include its expansion but also the way it functions. Analyze.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद से संबंधित सुधारों में न केवल इसका विस्तार सम्मिलित होना चाहिए वरन् इसकी कार्यप्रणाली को भी सुधारों का विषय बनाया जाना चाहिए। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The United Nations security council remains unreformed since 1945. The infirmities that plague its performance are:

(i) It represents the balance of power as it existed in 1945. Countries like UK & France are not ~~big~~ world powers any more.

(ii) It has no permanent representation from emerging or reemerging powers like Brazil, India, Germany, South Africa, Nigeria or Japan.

(iii) It is not democratic in its functioning.

(iv) The failure of the UNSC to resolve issues like regime change in Libya or the more recent crisis in Syria or ISIS has shown that its is not very ~~active~~ effective in the global context.

(v) Despite the presence of Russia and China it has often acted to only further their interests.

Some advantages of the expansion in a permanent membership of the UNSC will be:

(i) It will more accurately reflect the current global distribution of power.

(ii) Presence of countries like India and Japan will be a moderating influence

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on the UNSC.
(iii) The UNSC's decisions will be more effective, their implementation also will be legitimate.
(iv) The G-77 will have greater respect and legitimacy for the UNSC if India is a permanent member of it.

Reform in its functioning is also required:

(i) The new permanent members must also get the veto powers for effective functioning.
(ii) The UNSC should adopt a consensual, democratic approach.
(iii) The focus must be on peace building and not regime change.

The adoption of the negotiating text in the UN general assembly is an important step forward ~~to~~. However we must remember that the expansion of the UNSC faces numerous objections from nations like Italy, Pakistan, Canada, South Korea etc. (Uniting for consensus). Also the present P-5 (status quo powers) especially China and Russia have objected to expansion in veto powers. There is a long way to go before we can see a

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genuinely reformed UN security council.

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6. Passing of private member's bill has been a rarity in India's political history. Compare and contrast government bill and private member's bill. Further discuss the issues w.r.t passage of private member's bill in the Parliament along with suggesting measures to address the same.

निजी सदस्य के विधेयक को पारित करना भारत के राजनीतिक इतिहास में एक दुर्लभ घटना रही है। सरकार और निजी सदस्यों के द्वारा प्रस्तुत विधेयकों की तुलना कीजिए और अन्तर बताइए। साथ ही संसद में निजी सदस्य के विधेयक को पारित करने से संबंधित मुद्दों और इनके समाधान से संबंधित उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

A private member bill is a bill introduced in the parliament by an MP who is not a part of the Council of Ministers.

Some similarities in a private members' and a government bill are:

(i) They ~~have~~ both ~~be~~ undergo 3 reading in both houses of the parliament.

(ii) They have to be assented to by the president.

(iii.) Constitutional amendment bills can be introduced through both mechanisms.

Some differences are:

(i) No money/finance bill can be introduced by a private member bill.

(ii) A bill for States' reorganisation cannot be introduced as a private member bill.

(iii.) A government bill always has a better chance to be passed.

In the history of independent India only 3 private members bill have become law. Hence there are many reasons why we need more

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private member bill:

(i) They show that ~~at~~ MPs are involved with policy making.

(ii) Some crucial ~~agend~~ issue might be missed by the government. e.g Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo presented a bill to regulate lobbying.

(iii) It brings in diversity in the issues being discussed in the parliament.

(iv) It can serve as an important educative tool even if not passed.

Some suggestions:

(i) A code for private members' bill must be adopted.

(ii) Greater publicity to Private members' bill should be accorded.

(iii) The parliament must collectively encourage MPs to work on at least one such bill ~~to~~ in their 5 year tenure.

(iv) There should be a mechanism to evolve private member bills to government bills.

The private member bills are a sign of the parliament's vitality we must encourage them.

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7. Law Commission in its 262nd report has the recommended the abolition of Death Penalty. What arguments have been put forward by the commission in order to justify its stand. Does this issue necessitate a fresh look in context of the changed socio-economic conditions in the country? Analyse.

विधि आयोग ने अपनी 262वीं रिपोर्ट में मृत्युदण्ड को समाप्त करने की अनुशंसा की है। आयोग द्वारा अपनी अनुशंसाओं के पक्ष में कौन से तर्क प्रस्तुत किये गए हैं। क्या इस मुद्दे को देश में परिवर्तित सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थितियों के संदर्भ में नवीन प्रकार से देखे जाने की आवश्यकता है? विश्लेषण करें।

The law commission headed by Justice AP Shah has forwarded the following reasons in its 262nd report for the abolition of the death penalty:

(i) There is scant evidence to show that it acts as a deterrent to heinous crimes.

(ii) It precludes any possibility of reformative justice.

(iii) Retribution is not a constitutional ideal.

(iv) Reform in the criminal justice system is more important.

(v) It is irreversible, hence a miscarriage of justice cannot be reversed.

(vi) The rarest of the rare doctrine (Bachan Singh) is not uniformly applied at all levels.

(vii) Our civilisation has evolved since the middle ages to demand an eye for an eye.

(viii) We need to act on the UN resolution against capital punishment which India does not support.

Same arguments can also be forwarded

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in favour of capital punishment:
(i) India is frequently faced with fundamentalist terrorism. e.g. Not giving the death penalty to someone like Ajmal Kasab can send a wrong signal.
(ii.) India has executed less number of people since 1947 than China does every week, this shows that the rarest of the rare principle is indeed applied.
(iii.) India allows pardoning power to the president in case of grave miscarriage.
(iv) It is within our sovereign right to impose penalty on criminal acts.

Close to 140 countries have abolished the death penalty. But the biggest nation states like China, USA and India are yet to do so. Though the law commission's report is sound it had earlier in 1967 had asked the parliament not to abolish the capital punishment.

Since India applies rigorous standards and tests before executing a convict we must say that immediate abolition will be ill advised.

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8. Transparency and accountability are important not only in state run enterprises but also non-governmental organizations. Discuss. Further, suggest measures on how NGOs can be made more transparent and accountable in India.

पारदर्शिता और उत्तरदायित्व न केवल राज्य द्वारा संचालित उद्यमों वरन् गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को अधिक पारदर्शी और उत्तरदायी बनाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Non Governmental Organisations (NGO) belong to the voluntary / civil society space. While the govt. is responsible and accountable through mechanisms like:

(i) The parliament
(ii) Right to Information
(iii) Elections and the right to change the government.
(iv) Public Interest Litigations and other judicial mechanisms.

The NGOs or civil society groups are under no such obligations. Some NGOs voluntarily adopt transparency and accountability but a majority of the 22 lakh NGOs do not even file their accounts with the registering authority.

The need for accountability & Transparency:

(i) NGOs today wield considerable influence on govt. policy formulation. e.g. RTI, Food security Act and MGNREGA were all initiated by NGOs.

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(ii) Financial irregularities hurt the credibility of the sector as a whole.
(iii) They function as an important pillar of democracy. e.g NCPRI, NAPM
(iv) They strive to keep a watch over Government process.
(v) Some NGOs can be used by anti National elements as a front for their activities. e.g. SIMI started as an NGO.

Some steps that the govt. has undertaken or should take include:

(i) The govt. has initiated an ICT mechanism for e-filling accounts and information for the NGOs.
(ii) The National Policy on Voluntary Sector 2007 to provide an enabling environment must be adopted in right earnest.
(iii.) The NGOs must comply with FCRA obligations, recent instances of breach include the 'Greenpeace' case.
(iv) The NGOs themselves must adopt a framework that is responsive and ensures accountability.

If the NGOs become transparent, accountable and responsive they can contribute significantly to the growth of the country.

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9. Many of the recent exclusivist outbursts in the northeastern States, including in Manipur, can be attributed to a fear of losing ancestral land to "outsiders". In this context, what has been the role of Inner Line Permit system? Also, discuss its limitations and relevance in view of the situation prevailing in the current scenario.

मणिपुर सहित पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में हाल ही में अलगाववादी गतिविधियों में उभार के लिए, पैतृक भूमि के "बाहरी लोगों" के हाथों में चले जाने के भय को उत्तरदायी ठहराया जा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में 'इनर लाइन परमिट सिस्टम' की क्या भूमिका रही है? साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य में विद्यमान परिस्थितियों के सन्दर्भ में इसकी सीमाओं और प्रासंगिकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The North Eastern states have a distinct culture and heritage which they have protected ~~and let~~ since centuries. Hence clashes between nativist assertions and the question of economic development has sometimes taken a violent form.

Some reasons for the multiple crises of our the years are:

(i) lack of integration between the 8 NE states and the rest of India.

(ii) The fear of usurpation of economic gains by outsiders.

(iii) The two catastrophic events that fuelled further divisions were the partition in 1947 and the 1971 refugee influx.

(iv) The NE states have a complex tribal and ethnic patterns. This has led to demands like the Nagalim, Manipur for Meiteis, Bodoland and communal riots in Assam.

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The Inner line Permit (ILP) system was instituted by the British to protect their plantations in Nagaland, Arunachal and Mizoram.

The provisions of ILP are:

(i) They act as an internal visa.

(ii) Non native tribals can not purchase land beyond the ILP, also they need a permit for settlement.

The recent instances of violence in Manipur is related to 3 bills: Manipur land reforms, Shops and establishments and the settlement bills. The dominant Meiti group accuses the govt. that the bills will facilitate usurpation of their lands by tribal groups while tribal groups accuse the Meiteis of exclusion.

Similarly the presence of Muslim migrants in Assam and the National Register of Citizens has elicited violent responses.

Way ahead

(i) The legislature must function on consensus

(ii) The 5th & 6th schedules must be protected.

(iii) All groups must abjure violence.

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10. The move by Assam and Odisha to create legislative councils has created a public debate on the role of upper house in states. In this context, examine the utility of legislative councils.

असम और ओडीशा द्वारा विधान परिषद सृजित किए जाने के कदम ने राज्यों में उच्च सदन की भूमिका के बारे में सार्वजनिक बहस को आरम्भ कर दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, विधान परिषदों की उपयोगिता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Assam and Odisha have recently asked the parliament to pass a bill for separate legislative councils (LC). States like Bihar, Andhra Pradesh already have a LC while some others like Tamil Nadu had their LCs abolished.

The utility of the legislative council at the state level includes:

(i) It is the house of elders, it has often been found that the discussions and debates are more thoroughand scholarly.

(ii) It can put a check on the excessive enthusiasm of the legislative assembly.

(iii) It acts as a forum for the representation of eminent persons within the state.

(iv) 2 houses of the assembly will form a fool proof mechanism.

Various same arguments against the existence of ~~LSS~~ LCs include:

(i) They are a house of unelected hence represent only sectional interests.

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(ii) They are often populated with failed or unelectable politicians.
(iii) The LC often acts as a mouthpiece for the ruling party.
(iv) Membership of an LC is seen as a privilege/favour by the ruling party.
(v) They are not as effective as the Rajya Sabha since they can only delay bills that too only for 4 months.
(vi) Their very existence depends on the will of the legislative assembly.

The parliamentary standing committee examining the issue has suggested that a national policy for upper houses be formulated so that:
(i) There is uniformity and logic to the formation of LC.
(ii) A new government does not reverse the old government's decisions frequently.

There is no doubt that due to lack of financial powers the upper houses can only play a limited role. However they can through deliberation form an important pillar for democracy and supplementing the state legislative assemblies.

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11. The Indian Police Act of 1861, a colonial relic, needs to be replaced with a law that befits a free country. In context of the above statement discuss the need for reforms to establish a professional police force in the country.

एक औपनिवेशिक अवशेष समझे जाने वाले 1861 के भारतीय पुलिस अधिनियम को नए कानून से प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है जो एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र की प्रतिष्ठा के अनुरूप हो। उपर्युक्त कथन के संदर्भ में देश में एक पेशेवर पुलिस बल की स्थापना हेतु सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The primary function of the Indian Police Act 1861 was:
(i) Maintenance of law & order.
(ii) Repression of people's movements.
(iii) Investigations against revolutionaries.
However post independence the main objectives of policing must be:
(i) Responsiveness, transparency and accountability.
(ii) Political neutrality.
(iii) Maintenance of harmony.
(iv) first response during disasters.
(v) Evolving with changing times.
(vi) reaching against gender, communal violence
In this context the police has to adapt to the increasing complexity and breadth of its functioning.
The SC of India in 'Prakash Singh' laid down several measures for reform. They include:
(i) Police complaints authority for complaints against high officials.
(ii) A security Commission headed by the chief minister for transfer &

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postings of IPS officers.
(iii) fixed tenure for IPS ranked officers.
(iv.) Establishment of a Police Establishment board for transfer/postings and promotion of junior officers.
(v.) Neutralising political interference in police functioning.
Some states like TN and Kerala have adopted police reform bills with some changes.
Some more recommendations can be:
(i) Use of ICT for quick response. e.g. Delhi Police's Himmat app.
(ii) Better training
(iii) gender sensitisation
(iv) training for handling psychological stress.
(v.) better facilities especially to field officers.

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12. A view which has gained currency is that the no-detention policy under the RTE Act has led to deteriorating standards in learning outcomes. Critically examine this view and suggest measures to improve education standards in the country.

एक दृष्टिकोण जिसे व्यापक समर्थन प्राप्त हुआ है वह यह कि शिक्षा के अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अनुत्तीर्ण न किए जाने की नीति ने अधिगम (सीखना) परिणामों से संबंधित स्तर को गिरा दिया है। इस दृष्टिकोण का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें और देश में शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार के लिए किये जाने वाले उपायों से संबंधित सुझाव दें।

The three key pillars to the 2010 reform in the RTE act were the No-Detention Policy (NDP) and the Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE).

The NDP entailed:

- Promotion for all students till class VIII automatically.

The CCE entailed:

- Learning continuum and not ladder
- No fixed exams & results till class V

However recent reports suggest some negative impact of the above mentioned reform measures. They include:

- Parents have complained of dissatisfaction with learning outcomes.
- The CABE report as well as the ASER and PISA study show lower learning outcomes in RTE schools when compared to privately run schools.

The reasons for this downward movement are:

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(i) Lack of teaching/learning infrastructure to put in place a genuine CCE.
(ii) The human resource capacity is underwhelming. Teachers lack training and orientation.
(iii) Insufficient use of modern ICT enabled learning tools.
(iv) A perception among parents that regular exams and report cards show progress.

The way forward.

(i) The NDP & CCE must be rigorously tested for optimum results.
(ii) Randomised Control Trials for relatively better schools as pilots must be conducted.
(iii) Focus should be more on capacity building and HR infrastructure ~~and~~ than bricks & mortars.
(iv) Continuous monitoring & curriculum design by local governments of the schools.

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13. PRAGATI is a unique blend of e-governance and e-transparecy, which seeks to promote a culture of proactive governance and timely implementation involving realtime presence and exchange among key stakeholders. Illustrate.

प्रगति (PRAGATI) ई-शासन और ई-पारदर्शिता का एक अद्वितीय मिश्रण है, जिसके माध्यम से रियलटाइम (तात्कालिक) उपस्थिति और प्रमुख हितधारकों के बीच आदान-प्रदान को समाहित करने वाली , सक्रिय शासन तथा समय पर कार्यान्वयन की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास किया गया है । स्पष्ट करें।

The Pro Active Governance & Timely Implementation or PRAGATI initiative was recently unveiled by the PM of India.

The key features of the initiative include:

(i) It combines digital India mission with geo spatial technology & video conferencing. ~~and~~

(ii) It creates a platform of 3 separate levels of executive
- The chief secretaries (states)
- Secretaries to the GOI
- The Prime ministers' office.

The advantages of the initiative will include:

- Continuous monitoring & evaluation.
- Course correction at appropriate time since top executives are involved.
- It will give a boost to cooperative federalism and the notion of minimum government and maximum governance.

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- It will allow policy makers to work with real time data.
- It will lead to evidence based policy making.

E-governance leverages ICT for optimum delivery with transparency and accountability. PRAGATI however is a G to G initiative similar initiatives must be launched in the G2C, G2NGO and G2B sectors.

Recent initiatives by state governments like Right to clearance (Telangana), Right To service (Maharashtra) can be magnified with increased use of ICT.

Some suggestions:

(i) Greater focus should be on meeting demand for ICT enabled or e-services.

(ii) essential deliverables like police, tax returns and court should be our first targets.

(iii) The digital divide must be bridged through awareness, education and infrastructure (Bharatnet & CSCs)

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14. Discus how Directive Principle of State Policy have shaped the policy making process in India. Do you think it has been successful in achieving its objective. Analyse.

राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्वों ने भारत में नीति-निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को किस प्रकार आकार प्रदान किया है? चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि यह अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में सफल रहा है?। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The part IV of our constitution contain directive principles of state policy (dpsp). They have primarily 3 functions:
(i) enumerate certain rights of the citizen that would not be immediately enforced due to financial constraints. e.g article 41, 45, 39, 39A.
(ii) Give certain directions to the state. e.g. article 44 (uniform civil code)
(iii) List some constitutional ideals that are noble e.g. Article 51.

The DPSP have contributed considerably to policymaking. e.g. Article 31C of the constitution says that laws enacted to enforce the DPSP are free from review. Subsequently they were curtailed only to include some articles of the DPSP but even the SC of India advocates a 'doctrine of harmonious construction' between the DPSP and fundamental rights.

Some articles under the DPSP that have found way as laws include:

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(i) article 40: Encouraging village Panchayats through the 73rd & 74th amendments.
(ii) Establishment of free & compulsory basic education for all (article 21A and Right To education).
(iii) Article 51: International peace through the NAM, G-77 and India's leading role in peace keeping.
(iv) Article 39: through provisions in the factories act, Industrial disputes act etc.
(v) Article 41: Through provision of old age pension and social security net etc.

The vigorous debate on provisions like Uniform Civil Code and ban of cow slaughter shows that the DPSP remain relevant. They have however only partially achieved their objectives. The ultimate objectives of the DPSP i.e. freedom from want can only be achieved through:
(i) eradication of poverty
(ii) Absolute gender parity
(iii) decent standard of living for all.

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15. India's participation in bilateral and multilateral naval and military exercises represent India's desire to safeguard its sphere of influence and is also a response to changing geo-strategic scenario. Comment.
द्विपक्षीय और बहुपक्षीय नौसेना तथा थल सेना अभ्यासों में भारत की भागीदारी अपने प्रभाव क्षेत्र की रक्षा करने हेतु भारत की इच्छा को प्रदर्शित करने के साथ परिवर्तनशील भू-रणनीतिक परिदृश्य के प्रति एक अनुक्रिया भी है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India has recently participated in many bilateral and multilateral exercises. Some of them are:

Naval

Simbex : With Singapore
~~Dosti~~ Kaijin : With Japan
Malabar : Australia, Japan and US
India - South Korea.
India - Russia.

Military

Hand in Hand : With China.
Druzba-Dosti : Russia.
India - Sri Lanka.

The key objective of these military exercises are:

(i) Projection of military capabilities.
(ii) enhancing cooperation with allies.
(iii) As a confidence building measure.
e.g. China - India.
(iv) Sending geopolitical signals.
(v) Adoption of International best practices.

The recent exercise can be seen in the

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context of:

Safeguarding sphere of influence:

(i) Exercises with Indian Ocean Region partners like Australia, Sri Lanka and ~~wit~~ naval pacts with Seychelles and Mauritius shows India's desire to project influence in the IOR.

(ii) India's key interest is the protection of SLOCs through rule based security architecture.

(iii) India also wants to counter Chinese influence (through Maritime Silk Road) in the IOR. (India is contemplating projects like Mausam).

Changing geostrategic environment:

(i) The US is moving much of its navy to the Asia-pacific under the pivot to Asia strategy.

(ii) Similarly China is asserting itself through Belt and Road initiative in Eurasia and Asia Pacific. It is also locked in disputes with Phillipines, Vietnam and Japan.

(iii) India is responding to these changes by enhancing military cooperation with some of these countries to further project an position as a global power and a net security provider in the IOR.

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16. Despite complementarity of interests and needs, India and Central Asia have remained distant for a long time. Explain why. In what ways can the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) help in expanding India's trade and investment links with Central Asia?

हितों और आवश्यकताओं के पूरक होने के उपरांत भी, भारत और मध्य एशिया के बीच संबंधों में एक दूरी रही है। व्याख्या कीजिए कि ऐसा क्यों है? अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उत्तर-दक्षिण परिवहन गलियारा (INSTC) मध्य एशिया के साथ भारत के व्यापार और निवेश संबंधों के विस्तार में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकता है?

The key reasons why India and Central Asia (CA) remained distant are:

(i) Until 1991 most of the CA countries were under the soviet influence and had no independent foreign policy.

(ii) The presence of Pakistan on our N-Western borders prevents seamless connectivity.

(iii) India remained inward looking until 1991, even after 1991 our economic / foreign policy interests were focused on South East Asia (Look East)

(iv) There is traditional information asymmetry between India and Central Asian nations like Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

The INSTC was first mooted by India in 2002. The main components are:

- A rail + route connection between India & Russia via Iran, Afghanistan,

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Central Asia and Eurasia.
- A maritime connectivity between India and Russia via Iran, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea and the English Channel.

Dry runs showed this would cut time, financial burden and boost trade, investment and consequently economic growth between India and Central Asia. This would also result in greater people to people and business to business as well as G2G contact.

However the INSTC remains mired with problems. Some of them are:
- Slowing down of the world economy.
- China's SREB has stolen a march over the INSTC.
- India's approach has been far from proactive leading to Russia harmonising its EEU with OBOR of China.

The synergies between Central Asia (natural resources like oil, gas, petroleum, uranium & coal) and India (human resources, technical cooperation and diplomatic support) are huge. Let us hope that the PM's visit to central Asia unlocks some of our complementarities.

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17. The fourteenth finance commission is advancement over the previous finance commission in terms of improving the federal relations of the country. Discuss.
देश में संघीय संबंधों के सुधार की दृष्टि से चौदहवाँ वित्त आयोग, पूर्ववर्ती वित्त आयोग की तुलना में अग्रवर्ती कदम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The fourteenth finance commission submitted its report earlier this year. The VV Reddy lead panel has widely been hailed as a landmark in centre-state financial relations.

Some key provisions include:

(i) Increase in vertical devolution overall.

(ii) Increase in the divisible pool of taxes by 10% points (from 32% to 42%). There are mainly untied funds. The previous increase was 1.5% (30.5% to 32%)

(iii) ~~Intro~~ change in the horizontal distribution formula between states. (Inclusion of forest cover)

(iv) Removing the 'patronising' criterion of fiscal discipline from horizontal devolution.

(v) Introducing performance based grants for devolution to PRI.

(vi) Including the 2011 census data for horizontal distribution.

(vii) Abolition of the Special Category State status.

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Some key advantages of the 14th FC recommendations are:

(i) It gives a fillip to fiscal federalism.

(ii) greatly enhances the states' capacity to utilise funds to specific and diverse needs.

(iii) gives more autonomy to local governments.

(iv) It includes an element of climate protection by keeping forest cover in the formula for horizontal distribution.

Some have also criticised the FFC for:

(i) The centre has now allocated lesser amount of funds for social sector schemes.

(ii) The states will not necessarily utilise the funds for schemes like MDMS, midday meals, MNREGA etc.

However the critics ignore the fact that the execution of most social schemes are already with the states and the constitutional lists health, education etc. either in the state list or concurrent list of schedule 7.

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18. "The Right to Privacy is not a guaranteed constitutional right." Critically discuss this statement in the light of recent controversy around the Aadhar Scheme.

"निजता का अधिकार संविधान से प्रत्याभूत अधिकार नहीं है।" हाल ही में आधार योजना से संबंधित उत्पन्न विवाद के सन्दर्भ में इस कथन पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा करें।

The 'Right to privacy' debate came into prominence by the A Horney General's argument that it is not a fundamental right. He made this argument while defending the UIDAI in the SC of India.

While it is true that the RTP is not explicitly mentioned in the part III of the constitution there is more to this than simply the word of the constitution.

Justice VR Krishna Iyer was of the opinion that the SC judges do not merely declare law but also have the power to creatively interpret laws for social benefit. He also said that each article of part III is not an island rather they must be seen as a whole complementing each other.

In the 'Minnerva mills', 'Maneka Gandhi' etc cases the SC of India has introduced the notion of 'due process of law', Owing to this doctrine Article 21 meaning 'Right to life and liberty'

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can be expanded to mean many rights that complement and complete liberty. It can be argued that privacy is one such right.

However to make the 'Right to Privacy' functional whether fundamental or not the government must ensure:

a.) data protection of the biometric and specific citizen details via Aadhar.

b.) Introduce checks & balances in proposed legislation like the DNA profiling bill.

c.) ensure that data is not misused.

d.) Ensure the physical safety of databases.

Several western countries have accomplished social security without compromising the 'Right to Privacy', India must learn from International best practices.

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19. India's inability to join APEC is not because of lack of interest on her part but due to a variety of other reasons. Explain. What are the expected benefits of such a membership for India?

ए.पी.ई.सी. में भारत के सम्मिलित न हो पाना, भारत की ओर से ए.पी.ई.सी. में रूचि के अभाव के कारण नहीं है, अपितु इसकी पृष्ठभूमि में विविध कारण निहित हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत के लिए इस प्रकार की सदस्यता के अपेक्षित लाभ क्या हैं?

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation is a grouping of 21 world economies for economic and trade interaction. APEC has 2 of the world's largest economies viz. USA and China and several other vibrant ones like Taiwan & Japan.

The reasons why India has been unable to join the APEC are:

(i) Until 1991 our economy was inward looking and hence we have been unable to forge economic linkages sufficiently with Asia-Pacific economies.

(ii) The presence of China acts as a geopolitical counterweight tacitly blocking India.

(iii) Most of the APEC members are export led trade powerhouses while India's contribution to global trade is still close to 2-3% only.

(iv) India has off late shown a preference for multilateral trade fora like WTO instead of plurilateral ones. This is partly because of our failure to

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successfully leverage our membership in existing fora like the ASEAN free trade agreement.

Some benefits of APEC membership that may come to India are:

(i) It can act as the final leg of our 'Act East/Look East' Policy.

(ii) APEC led trade groups like FTAAP, RCEP (under negotiation) can boost our trade.

(iii) India needs to be added to global value added chains for manufacturing growth.

(iv.) It will encourage specialisation and has the potential to boost trade in goods like textile.

(v.) It will be a strategic achievement for India if we join the APEC.

However we must be well prepared before we join, some existing groups like the multi fibre agreement have shown the downsides of being underprepared in terms of domestic policy before joining plurilateral economic cooperation groupings.

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20. That the recognition of transgender rights could open up a Pandora's Box on the issue of decriminalization of homosexuality amounts to taking a narrow view on an important question of social justice. Discuss.

यह तर्क कि ट्रांसजेंडर के अधिकारों को मान्यता दिया जाना समलैंगिकता को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करने के मुद्दे पर समस्याओं का पिटारा खोल सकता है, सामाजिक न्याय के एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण अपनाने को बाध्य कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

It was not long ago when the SC of India restored the section 377 of IPC in its original form. This reversed the decision of the Delhi High Court decriminalising homosexuality.

However the SC of India recently in what can be called a progressive judgement instructed the govt. of India to recognise transgenders as a third gender/sex category. The SC also gave certain directions to the GOI. These include:

(i) Provision of social security for transgenders.

(ii) Inclusion of Transgenders as a backward class after a research by ~~NBC~~ National Backward Classes Commission.

(iii) Removal of discrimination that is systemic.

However transgenders cannot be viewed in an isolated fashion. They are a part of the larger ~~fabric~~ rubric of alternate sexuality members that includes gays, bisexuals, lesbians etc.

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The SC decision in this light can be seen as self contradictory because:

(i) Recognition of transgenders also entails a recognition of the legality of their sexual practices.

(ii) Transgenders come under the gender category of 'others'. This is self identification and will also include homosexuals.

(iii) Removal of discrimination must start with a recognition of sexuality.

(iv) Recognition of homosexuality is essential to combat against social ostracisation leading to societal problems like prostitution.

The Way out

Since the legal process has culminated at the highest possible level, the parliament must assume leadership to decriminalise homosexuality and repeal sec. 377 of the IPC.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 633)

Name of Candidate	Karn Satyarthi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	5205
Center	Distance (Dhanbad)	Date	13.11.2015

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. How are SDGs an improvement over MDGs? What are the challenges that are foreseen in the implementation of SDGs? What are the lessons that India can learn from the progress made on MDGs that could inform and enhance its performance on SDGs?

एस.डी.जी., एम.डी.जी. से किस प्रकार उन्नत हैं? एस.डी.जी के कार्यान्वयन में पूर्वज्ञात चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? एम.डी.जी. में हुई प्रगति से भारत किस प्रकार सीख सकता है और एस.डी.जी. से संबंधित निष्पादन को बेहतर बना सकता?

A 'zero draft' on SDGs have been agreed to in the Rio+20 summit for sustainable development.

& The SDGs have tried to improve upon MDGs in following ways:

(i) SDGs are more expansive. e.g. while MDG had goals like half poverty and eradicate extreme hunger, SDG aims to remove both poverty & hunger.

(ii) Make the goals more inclusive, sustainable and participatory through a bottom up approach.

(iii) SDG has 17 goals as opposed to 8 for MDG. SDGs have also included novel goals like improving water management and developing sustainable and resilient cities.

(iv) The Intergovernmental Open Group that was involved in making the SDGs also included transnational groups like NGOs and environmental activists.

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(v.) SDG aims to improve the funding mechanisms through aid (ODA) and other methods including private institutions.

The challenges that are foreseen are:

(i) Ensuring that the development is not skewed and the distribution is also worldwide.

(ii) Ensuring smooth financing mechanisms. @ Recently a conference was held at Addis Ababa for discussing this

(iii) How to translate the global targets in sectoral wise implementable schemes is also a challenge.

(iv.) Ensuring environmental sustainability with economic growth.

Lessons for India from MDGs.

(i) India was successful in meeting more than half of the targets. The targets met were not one of that were best financed but the ones that had better implementation. e.g. Janani Suraksha Yojana for improving maternal health.

(ii) India must adopt a community led development approach vis-a-vis SDGs.

(iii.) State intervention in crucial sectors like Child Health (ICDS) is necessary.

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(iv.) We need to work on awareness and demand for social sector schemes.
(v.) The implementation of the NAPCC needs to be stepped up.
(vi) We need convergence between schemes. e.g. Sanitation and drinking water for improved health outcomes.

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2. Discuss the possible reasons behind China's recent decision to devalue the yuan. Also, examine the impact that yuan's devaluation may have on India and rest of the world.

युआन का अवमूल्यन करने संबंधी चीन के हाल के निर्णय की पृष्ठभूमि के संभाव्य कारणों की चर्चा करें। साथ ही इस अवमूल्यन का भारत तथा शेष विश्व पर पड़ने वाले संभाव्य प्रभावों का परीक्षण करें।

The 3 daily fixes' that the Chinese Central Bank undertook to devalue the Yuan have domestic as well as global reasons.

They are:

Global

(i) China looks for Yuan's inclusion in the Self Drawing Rights basket of the IMF. Hence it is moving gradually towards a market determined currency.

(ii) Export competitiveness is another reason why the currency was devalued.

Domestic

(i) The bursting of the infrastructure bubble and the stock market crash has led to a slowdown in the Chinese economy. China's economy is export led hence it needs to maintain export competitiveness as well as dump the excess capacity in infrastructure e.g. steel availability for strategic and economic reasons. e.g. The china led AIIB as well as the Belt & Road initiative must be seen in this light.

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Impact on India

(i) India's currency the ₹ too took a hit because of dollar appreciation due to greater demand of dollars.

(ii) China's slowdown has both threats and opportunities for India.

Threat

China may look to dump cheap manufacturing goods into India. We need to apply anti dumping duties.

Opportunity

India can look to occupy some of the global manufacturing space vacated by China through the Make in India initiative. This however needs competitive investment, ease of doing business and tax reform policies from our side.

For the rest of the world a slowdown in Chinese economy means a slowdown in global economic and trade growth. However countries like Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand are well positioned to capture some of the manufacturing market especially after the Trans Pacific Partnership was signed. Most global currencies and economies have weakened. India and the US are the only oases in the midst of this decent.

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3. An unmanaged border accentuates threats from unconventional sources by providing easy points of ingress and egress. Discuss in the context of India's international border along the north eastern states.

अप्रबंधित सीमा गैर-परम्परागत कर्ताओं से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों में वृद्धि कर देती है, क्योंकि यह प्रवेश तथा निर्गमन के लिए सरल मार्ग उपलब्ध कराती है। भारत के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों से लगने वाली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के सदर्भ में चर्चा करें।

India's international borders along the N-E states is especially vulnerable. The vulnerabilities include:

(i) Threat of illegal immaigration.
(ii) Threat of infiltration by insurgents.
(iii) Cross border illegal trade and smuggling in contraband.
(iv) Threat of easy inflow and outflow of black money, fake Indian Currency notes etc.

The reasons for these ~~so~~ threats are:

(i) large portions of the border are undemarcated, unmanned and consequently unmanaged.
(ii) Cultural & ethnic similarities on both sides of the border. e.g. Nagaland & Myanmar, Bangladesh & West Bengal & Assam.
(iii) Most borders have been created artificially by the British.
(iv) Existence of the 'Free Movement Regime' between Indian N-E states and Myanmar this facilitates visa-free movement and helps insurgent groups like the NSCN-Khaplang.

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(v) Presence of a multiplicity of Central Armed Police Forces, e.g. CRPF, Sikkim Frontier Force, Assam Rifles etc. Creates confusion and coordination problems.

(vi) Large parts of the borders are densely forested.

(vii) There are huge tracts of disputed territories between India and China. China claims most of Arunachal Pradesh.

The solution to these problems are:

(i) The Border Area Development Program must be speeded up.

(ii) The presence of Integrated Check Posts or Land ports for regulating cross border trade.

(iii) The borders must be fenced.

(iv) Illegal immigrants must not be allowed to gain citizenship.

(v) The announcement that CRPF will be the sole agency dealing with insurgency is welcome. We must also resolve border dispute like we concluded the land boundary agreement with Bangladesh.

(vi) Activities like joint patrolling in undefined areas must be encouraged.

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4. While India's disaster response in recent times has improved significantly in saving lives, it needs to improve its capacity in saving livelihoods as well. In context of the above statement, examine India's Disaster Risk Reduction System.

जहां एक ओर जीवन रक्षा के सन्दर्भ में, आपदाओं के प्रति भारत की अनुक्रियाशीलता में पिछले कुछ समय में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है, वहीं दूसरी ओर आजीविका की हानि की रक्षा करने के संबंध में इसे अपनी क्षमताओं में और अधिक वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है। उपर्युक्त कथन के सन्दर्भ में भारत की आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण प्रणाली की समीक्षा करें।

The ~~recent~~ response by NDRF, NDMA and the Orissa govt. in case of the cyclone Phailin was commendable. It succeeded in saving many lives however many livelihoods were lost. India's Disaster management is currently focused on response however we now need to focus on risk reduction.

Some additions that can be made to our National Risk Reduction System include:

(i) Some slow onset disasters like drought etc can be avoided by water management.

(ii) There needs to be capacity building. 85% of our territory is located within the range of atleast one natural vulnerability.

(iii) The current disaster risk reduction approach is focused on a top down mechanism however this needs to evolve into a community based approach. e.g recent schemes like

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The Jan Krant Abhiyan are a good step forward. More schemes like the soil health card scheme for agriculture are needed to avoid agricultural disasters.

(iv.) We need to employ information and communication technology for information dissemination related to mitigation and adaptation. e.g the use of FM radio.

(v.) For preserving livelihoods novel methods like disaster insurance must be initiated.

(vi.) Totally manmade disasters like Railway accidents must be stopped. e.g. the railway ~~mt~~ ministry's zero accident mission is a good start.

(vii.) Systems like GPS/GIS and doppler radars can be used for ~~cate~~ nipping forest fires in the bud and predicting earthquakes.

(viii.) Environmental safeguards in construction in ecologically ~~so~~ fragile regions must be scrupulously applied. e.g. IGBC's GRIHA codes for residential and commercial buildings.

The recent Uttarakhand floods have shown that even seemingly natural disasters have manmade causes. Risk reduction should be our prime target.

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5. Given the threat of climate change, there is an urgent need to move towards Climate Smart Agriculture. Elaborate. Also, discuss the strategies to make high cost technologies accessible to the Indian farmers.

जलवायु परिवर्तन के खतरे को देखते हुए, जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि (क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट एग्रीकल्चर) की ओर कदम बढ़ाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। विस्तृत व्याख्या करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, उच्च लागत वाली प्रौद्योगिकी को भारतीय किसानों के लिए सुलभ बनाने वाली रणनीतियों पर भी चर्चा करें।

Climate Smart Agriculture was first proposed by MS Swaminathan in India. The Food & Agricultural organisation FAO has advocated climate smart agriculture for meeting (a) meeting food security (b.) maintaining economic growth. (c.) ecological sustainability & (d.) reducing emissions due to use of fertilisers.

Some elements of climate smart agriculture are:

(i) Use of soil, air, weather and water indicators for suitable farming.

(ii) Use modern cropping methods like the system of rice intensification for more crop/drop.

(iii) Use of climate sensitive technologies that do not run on fossil fuels for reducing emissions.

(iv) Optimal deployment of techniques like mixed farming, crop rotation, Agro forestry & farm forestry for zero use of artificial fertilisers.

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(v.) Employing locally available knowledge for enhancing productivity.

~~The~~ In India a few villages in Haryana have started experimenting with climate smart agriculture. The initial results have been encouraging.

Some strategies for making high cost technologies available to farmers are:

(i) Provision of credit under the farm mechanisation scheme.

(ii) Provision of physical farming infrastructure through public investment, this will fill up the farmers' personal capital.

(iii.) Incentives for moving away from fossil fuel based machinery.

(iv.) Encouraging private investment in Farm machinery. e.g. tractors by private companies have been a successful business in India.

(v.) Guaranteeing insurance in case of crop failure.

Climate smart agriculture if optimally used can be the next big thing for the Indian economy.

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6. Instead of running piecemeal schemes that do not address the specific challenge of poverty-ridden households it is better to use concrete tools such as SECC. In light of the above statement, explain how SECC data can be utilized to address multi-dimensional aspects of poverty.

अलग-अलग योजनाओं का संचालन जोकि निर्धनता से ग्रस्त परिवारों की विशिष्ट चुनौतियों का समाधान कर पाने में असमर्थ हैं, की अपेक्षा एस.इ.सी.सी. जैसे ठोस साधनों का प्रयोग करना श्रेष्ठतर है। उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में यह बताएं कि निर्धनता के बहु-आयामी संदर्भों का समाधान करने के लिए एस.इ.सी.सी. के आंकड़ों का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

The socio economic & caste Census 2011 has recently come under scrutiny due to partial release of data. The key uses of the SECC data are:

(i) The govt. of India can use it to determine class wise / caste / community wise deprivations. Because the SECC data is comprehensive and collected over individual levels it is the first such data survey in more than 80 years.

(ii) The government had come under criticism for applying a one size fits all approach in determining the poverty line and headcount ratio. Now with the SECC dat available state govts. can have tailor made poverty indices along several points of deprivations. They can customise their schemes according to ground level

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conditions.
(iii) The central govt. can also improve the design and targeting of schemes with the SECC data.
The SECC has collected data ~~through~~ along various deprivations like education, manual labour, kutcha houses, presence of able bodied persons, caste, tribe etc.
However there has been some criticism of the SECC too. They are:
(i) The SECC was not undertaken under the Indian Census Act and hence was done by the Min Rural Development and state govts. They do not have expertise in conducting censuses hence the data has been misreported.
(ii) The data has been self reported hence there is a high chance of mis-reporting. e.g the Ministry of ~~Urban~~ Housing and Urban Poverty alleviation figures on kutcha houses does not match with SECC data. A Gram Sabha should have been used for data collection.
(iii) The indices used for automatic inclusion are not comprehensive enough. e.g. A female headed household with a male member working & earning is not considered deprived.
The SECC was started with good intentions but the data has

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come under scrutiny. Only after the full release can private researchers verify the data.

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7. While a strong and vibrant democracy is our shield against radicalizing forces such as the ISIS, we should not neglect the threat of radicalisation through cyber space where modern day wars are fought. Comment.

यद्यपि एक सशक्त तथा जीवंत लोकतंत्र, आई.एस.आई.एस. जैसी कट्टरपंथी शक्तियों के विरुद्ध हमारा रक्षा कवच है, वर्तमान समय में जब की आधुनिक युद्ध साइबर स्पेस में लड़े जा रहे हों, हमें साइबर स्पेस के माध्यम से होने वाले कट्टरपंथ के प्रसार संबंधी खतरे की उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिये। टिप्पणी करें।

Recent events of 2 Bangalore engineers being radicalised via the cyber recruitment team of ISIS has put the security agencies in India on high alert. This is also one form of cyber terrorism.

India has seen much less participation by youth in transnational terrorist activities when compared to Western Europe, Australia and USA this is mainly because of a few reasons:

(i) India has developed own centuries a syncretic tradition that combines sufism with adwaitavada & vedantic traditions.

(ii) Indian democracy provides a meaningful opportunity of expression of diversity.

(iii) The Indian constitution and polity has secularism at its core and provides for protection of minority rights (articles 25-30).

However the threat of cyber warfare looms large over us:

(i) The key element with fundamentalism is that even one radicalised person can cause damage to an entire society.

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Some steps that can be taken to counter this are:

(i) Close monitoring of online chatrooms.

(ii) Careful collection, collation and coordination of technical intelligence received by agencies. eg. it has often been seen that even when we possess intelligence we are not able to take action due to lack of coordination.

(iii) Cyber capacity building as envisaged in the national ~~sec~~ Cyber security Policy-2013. (training skilled cyber security experts.)

(iv) The state governments need to improve the technical capacity of local police.

(v) Evolving the Cyber security policy into a cyber security strategy.

(vi) Coordination between agencies like CERT-In, NTRO and the ones on the ground like IB through the National Counter Terrorism Centre.

India needs to be well prepared at all times to counter the threat of radicalisation. We must also utilise the availability of liberal scholars among the minorities

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to ~~a~~ deradicalise youth and emphasize the value of harmony and humanity.

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8. According to UNEP report, up to 90% of the world's electronic waste is traded or dumped illegally in Asia and Africa, with India being one of the main destinations. Mention the hazards of this illegal dumping and discuss how India can tackle this challenge.

यू.एन.इ.पी. रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, विश्व के 90% इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कचरे को एशिया या आफ्रीका में अवैध रूप से बेच या डंप कर दिया जाता है, जिसके मुख्य गंतव्यों में से भारत भी एक है। इस अवैध क्षेपण (डंपिंग) के खतरों को बताएं और चर्चा करें कि भारत इस चुनौती का सामना कैसे कर सकता है।

Electronic or e-waste is a problem that has raised its head only in the past few decades. The Hazards of illegal dumping include:

(i) India at 1.5 lakh tones/year is already a major e-waste producing country, additional illegal dumping will make an burden unbearable.

(ii) e-waste has the capacity to contaminate ground water by arsenic, fluoride etc

(iii) There is also evidence that e-waste enters the food chain to wreak havoc e.g. mercury in case of Minamata.

(iii) It reduces soil productivity.

(iv) India is already reeling under a high disease burden, e-waste will put pressure on the fragile healthcare ecosystem.

(v) It is very difficult to decompose or

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neutralise e-waste if they are scattered.

(vi) E-waste also deters migratory species in particular and wildlife in general.

Illegal dumping is regulated by the Basel Convention. In India we have the e-waste (handling) rules 2011 passed by the Ministry of Environment Forests & Climate Change.

Some strategies to counter ewaste are:

(i) Extended Producer responsibility (EPR) where manufacturers have to take a lifecycle approach to recycle ewaste.

(ii) A strong and effective supply chain for dealing with ewastes.

(iii) Encouraging longevity and better technologies for electronic goods.

(iv) Convergence of ewaste handling with the larger climate change action plan (NAPCC).

India must ensure and insist on the world economies following the Basel Convention in letter as well as spirit.

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9. What constitutes the MSME sector in India? Examine the reasons for its slow growth and enumerate the initiatives taken by the Government to revive MSMEs.

भारत में एम.एस.एम.ई. क्षेत्रक के कौन-कौन से घटक हैं? इसकी धीमी वृद्धि के कारणों की जांच करें तथा एम.एस.एम.ई. को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का उल्लेख करें।

The MSME sector has both manufacturing and services industry. In India it has been dominated by traditional services like grocery/kirana stores, tailoring, barber business etc. In manufacturing it has both low capital village and cottage industries as well as manufacturing of consumer and ancillary goods like nails etc.

The reasons for slow growth in the MSME sector are varied:

(i) Poor availability of credit.
(ii) Lack of entrepreneurial training.
(iii) supply side bottlenecks.
(iv) poor availability of physical infrastructure like roads, electricity etc.
(v) lack of skilled manpower.
(vi) Complete absence of a bankruptcy or exit mechanism.
(vii) No incentive for innovation.
(viii) lack of an ecosystem that encourages risk taking.
(ix.) demand supply mismatch.

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(x) Low scalability.

Some recent initiatives by the govt. of India include:

(i) Raising the upper limit of capital requirement for both service & manufacturing MSMEs (through an amendment of the ~~MSMED~~ MSMED Act).

(ii) Encouraging institutional credit availability through the Mudra bank and PM Mudra Yojana.

(iii) It is in the process of enacting a bankruptcy code.

(iv) It has taken a number of skilling and entrepreneurship scheme like Skill India and Recognition of prior learning.

(v) Institution of a Trade Receivables ~~and~~ Discounting system for settlement of receipts.

(vi) The govt. has vowed to create a new ecosystem through 'Startup India, Standup India'.

We need to encourage innovation, scalability and viability of our MSMEs.

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10. RBI has recently classified some banks as 'Domestic Systemically Important Banks' (D-SIBs). What is the rationale behind this move? Examine the possible implications of this step.

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ने हाल ही में कुछ बैंकों को 'डोमेस्टिक सिस्टमेटिक्ली इंपोर्टेन्ट बैंक्स' (डी.-एस,आई.बी.) के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया है। इस कदम का क्या औचित्य है? इस कदम के संभव निहितार्थों का परीक्षण करें।

The concept of systematically important Financial Institutions (SIFIs) was evolved after the global recession of 2008 by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) of the G-20.

RBI has recently announced ICICI and SBI as India's 6 D-SIBs. The logic behind this is:

(i) These banks are too big, have too many consumers and hence can not be allowed to fail.

(ii) If they fail the contagion will risk the whole economy and hence the govt. will have to bail them out.

(iii) Therefore it is wise to employ closer and more comprehensive regulation norms for them.

A recent bribery case and flouting of KYC norms have also encouraged RBI to make this announcement.

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Implications

(i) D-SIBs will have to maintain a higher Capital adequacy ratio than normal banks.

(ii) Their operations like lending will be more closely monitored.

(iii) Even the NBFCs that work under them will have to undergo careful regulation.

Many other countries like China and USA have also designated D-SIBs. ~~Thus~~ The Central banks of large economies automatically qualify as a D-SIB.

The move is well intentioned especially since the global economy is negotiating rough weather right now.

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11. INDCs signal the end of CBDR as well as the underlying principle of historic responsibility and respective capabilities. Critically analyse. How far do technology and finance hold the key to viable progress on restricting global warming within reasonable limits?

आई.एन.डी.सी., सी.बी.डी.आर. के साथ-साथ ऐतिहासिक उत्तरदायित्व और अपनी-अपनी क्षमता के अन्तर्निहित सिद्धांत के अंत का संकेत है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। प्रौद्योगिकी तथा वित्त व्यवस्था, भूमंडलीय तापन को उपयुक्त सीमाओं में सीमित करने की दिशा में किस सीमा तक सार्थक प्रगति के निर्धारक तत्त्व हैं।

Independent Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) were the centre piece of Lima COP20. Most economies have already submitted their INDCs and some suggest that this marks the end of CBDR. This is because:

(i) INDCs erase the Annex-1 & Non Annex-1 classification since all have independently decided upon it.

(ii) INDCs are not monitorable and hence do not pin responsibility.

(iii) INDCs are a bottom up mechanism and not North v South like CBDR.

However it is a bit early to announce the demise of CBDR:

(i) PM Modi in the recently held UNGA summit emphasized the role of CBDR.

(ii) Equity in Climate Justice still remains the key for Like Minded Developing Countries (as decided in their Delhi meeting).

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(iii) The INDCs are not ambitious enough. The current proposals account for just 56% of the required effort to counter 2% temperature rise from pre industrial levels.

Technology & Finance are key to the combating of global warming. Developing countries need to grow economically as well as find means to develop greener energy. The Clean Development Mechanism as well as the Green Climate Fund are key to finance transfer. Most green technologies are proprietary with private companies hence easy access is prohibitive for countries like India.

Without financing and technology the LMDCs and especially the island nations will not be willing to cut emissions and face economic disasters. The vigour & intensity for tech-transfer and financing needs to expand exponentially. The principle of mitigation, adaptation and loss & damage is crucial.

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12. Even though Flyash is a valuable resource material, but if not managed well, it may pose environmental challenges. Comment. Also list a few steps that have been taken by the government to promote the use of flyash.

फ्लाई ऐश एक मूल्यवान संसाधन सामग्री होने के बावजूद, ठीक प्रकार प्रबंधित न किये जाने पर पर्यावरण संबंधी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत कर सकती है। टिप्पणी करें। सरकार द्वारा फ्लाई ऐश के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाये गए कुछ क़दमों का उल्लेख करें।

Flyash is a byproduct of many industrial operations like the combustion of coal.

Some uses of flyash are:

(i) It can be used as a building material.

(ii) It can be used in the brick making industry.

However if not managed well it has the capacity to pose environmental threats like:

(i) It can enter our respiratory tracts and cause diseases related to the respiratory system.

(ii) It has the capacity to contaminate reservoirs of drinking water by settling over them.

(iii) It causes a general rise in the level of air pollution.

Some steps taken by India include:

(i) All flyash generating units are regulated and fined if flyash is not handled safely and stored for further use.

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(ii) Schemes like the GRIHA Codes for residential/commercial housing encourage the use of flyash for building materials.

(iii) The ecotel scheme for hotels also has a criterion where flyash can be used as a building material.

~~Ind~~ We need to ensure the implementation of regulatory mechanism as well as incentivise safe handling and reuse of flyash.

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13. Rising income inequality is a widespread concern for advanced as well as emerging economies. Illustrate how inequality impedes economic growth. Also, examine the steps taken by India to tackle income inequality.

आय में बढ़ती असमानता, उन्नत एवं उभरती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के लिए समान रूप से व्यापक चिंता का विषय है। असमानता आर्थिक विकास में किस प्रकार बाधक है, इसकी व्याख्या कीजिए ? साथ ही, आय की असमानता से निपटने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाये गए क़दमों का परीक्षण करें।

Inequality in India as measured by indices like the gini index, quantile ratio, palma ratio etc is higher than most other developing economies. Dr Amartya Sen is of the view that the existing indices use consumer expenditure data and that if they use income data inequality would be even higher.

How does it impede economic growth?

(i) Inequality does not allow a vast section of the population to enjoy the fruits of economic growth.

(ii) Inequality slows down the process of skilling the labour force.

(iii) Inequality inhibits education.

(iv) Inequality leads the population into having low social development indicators like human development index.

(v) The above mentioned factors are prohibitive for a large section of the labour force to participate meaningfully in creating value for the economy.

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(vi) Inequality gives rise to marginal unemployment.
(vii) Due to economic inequality political stability and consequently growth is ultimately harmed.

India has adopted a 3 pronged approach to combat inequality:

(i) financial inclusion
→ Through schemes like JanDhan Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Swavlamban etc.
→ Unorganised sector social security.
→ Financial Awareness and literacy.

(ii) Employment generation and skill development
→ PMEGP, Skill India, NSDC, PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Nai Manzil,
→ giving fillip to labour intensive manufacturing (Make in India) & handloom, textiles etc.

(iii) Public investment in the social sector:
→ MGNREGA, Swachh Bharat, Digital India etc.
→ Universal Health Assurance program (National Health Policy 2015).
→ NRH, Right To Education etc.

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It is hoped that through sustained effort we will be free from the excesses of economic inequality.

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14. What are biosimilars? How are they different from traditional generic drugs? Enumerate the regulatory requirements present for biosimilars in India.

बायोसिमिलर्स क्या होते हैं? परम्परागत जेनेरिक दवाओं से ये किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? भारत में बायोसिमिलर्स के लिए वांछित विनियामक आवश्यकताओं का उल्लेख करें।

Biosimillars are the bialogics that are developed after the patent period of the original product is over. They are similar to the original drug but not exactly identical genetically. They often have the same efficacy as the original drug but are marketed under different names.

In India ~~that~~ biosimillars are regulated by the Central Drug Standards and Control Authority (CDSCO). Some regulatory requirements are:

(i) They must be produced only after the patent for the original product has expired.

(ii) They must undergo trials for establishing efficacy.

(iii) Their status as biosimilars should be strictly emphasized.

(iv) The marketing is controlled.

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15. Discuss the sectoral composition of workforce across India and the problems associated with it.
संपूर्ण भारत में श्रम शक्ति की क्षेत्र-वार संरचना तथा उनसे सम्बंधित समस्याओं की चर्चा करें।

The Indian labour force is one of the largest in the world. However close to 90% of our workforce is in the informal sector and only 10% in the organised sector.
In the unorganised sector the subsectors that employ the most amount of labour are:
(i) Construction
(ii) Agricultural labour
(iii) other unskilled manual labour.
(iv) traditional services and village industries.
In the ~~un~~organised sector the higher end of the spectrum is dominated by IT/IT enabled services, management and technology however even in the ~~unorg~~ organised sector the majority work in low cost manufacturing.
The problems associated with the organised sector are:
(i) lack of skilled manpower, this inhibits portability and career growth for individual workers.
(ii) The rigid labour laws inhibit vertical expansion in industries.
(iii) The social security provided via ESIC, EPFO and NPS is not yet comprehensive enough.
The problems of unorganised sector are.
(i) Complete absence of skilling and growth opportunity.

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(ii) Complete lack of social security. The Unorganised Sector Social Security Act and the RSBY have extremely low penetration.

(iii) They are outside the regulatory framework and hence do not benefit out of protective labour laws like retrenchment regulation and trade union.

(iv) Wages below the national floor level minimum.

(v) Low productivity.

The govt. has taken many initiatives like the Shram Suvidha, Skill India mission and Atal Pension Yojana but still a lot needs to be done to formalise large parts of the work force.

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16. India needs a national common market for agricultural commodities by making the Agricultural Produce Market Committees just one among the many options available for the farmers to sell their produce. Discuss.

भारत को कृषि संबंधी वस्तुओं के लिए एक सामान्यीकृत राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार की आवश्यकता है, जिसके लिए कृषि उत्पाद विपणन समितियों को किसानों को अपने उत्पादों की बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध बहुत-से विकल्पों में से एक विकल्प के रूप में प्रस्तुत करना होगा, चर्चा करें।

The Economic Survey 2013-14 identifies the APMC acts as key to market distortions and hindering ~~a nat~~ the development of a National common market for agriproduce.

Some key bottlenecks are:

(i) APMCs create a monopsony where there are many producers but only one buyer, thus stifling competition.

(ii) Most often APMCs do not possess any grading sorting mechanism or even basic storage facilities like refrigeration.

(iii) It creates a large cadre of middlemen who artificially distort market prices.

(iv) The auction mechanisms are non functional.

(v) The state committees are dominated by vested interests.

(vi) To get a place in the market yard retailers resort to corrupt means.

Agriculture is primarily a state subject therefore the govt. of India drafted a model APMC act ~~we~~ for the states to adopt. Some key measures in them were:

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(i) Keep fruits & vegetables out of APMCs.
(ii) Allow private sector & farm produce organisations as well as SHGs to set up their own market yards for selling directly to consumers.
(iii) End the Monopoly of APMCs, expose them to competition.
(iv) Provide for grading, sorting and storage.

Only 16 states adopted the act, some like Andhra Pradesh's innovative Rayathu Bazaar were successful. However the APMC fees remains intact and this creates many distortions.

The finance ministry has envisaged a national agri market (NAM). This will be an electronic market with mandis all over India at the backend. The establishment of NAM will give multiple selling options to farmers and will facilitate a National Common market.

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17. Banking is hobbled by policy, which creates double financial repression, and by structural factors, which impede competition. Comment.
बैंकिंग व्यवस्था, दोहरा वित्तीय दबाव उत्पन्न करने वाली नीतियों तथा प्रतिस्पर्द्धा बाधित करने वाली संरचनात्मक घटकों के कारण पंगु बनी हुई है। टिप्पणी करें।

The Economic Survey 2014-15 identifies double financial repression as a major factor inhibiting the growth of the banking sector. This comprises two things:
(i) On the assets side it is through the Statutory liquidity Ratio (SLR). The SLR forces banks to keep a part of their deposits as low paying govt. securities. Thus the govt. preempts private savings. The second part is the priority sector lending. Most of the Public sector Banks' NPAs come from the mandatory PSL lending.
(ii) On the liability side high inflation rate results in negative real interest rates, This hints the banks' profitability. However ~~the~~ over the past one year the RBI's sustained effort has brought the CPI down to managable rates. ~~and~~
Some structural factors that impede the growth of the banking sector are:
(i) ~~The p~~ Some sectors like the infrastructure are grossly over leveraged resulting into a very high level of NPAs.
(ii) Bank appointments still remain rigid, this means that Public sector Banks lag

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behind the Private sector banks in terms of HR capacity.

The Economic survey suggests measures like:
(i) diversification to bring in competition.
(ii) deregulation of the banking sector.
(iii) disintering for allowing easier exit and bankruptcy.

The govt. of India has initiated the Indradhanush a package of 7 reform measures that include appointments, banks board bureaus, recapitalisation of banks etc.
It is hoped that the govt's measures will help to unshackle the structural constraints and facilitate competition in the banking sector.

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18. India's SAGAR approach to the Indian Ocean Region presents an opportunity for it to play the role of security provider as well as facilitator of Blue Economy. Comment.

हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत का सागर (SAGAR) दृष्टिकोण इसके लिए सुरक्षा प्रदाता तथा ब्लू अर्थव्यवस्था का समन्वयक बनने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। टिप्पणी करें।

India's vision for the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) SAGAR or 'Security and Growth for All in the Region' was ~~initi~~ enunciated by PM Modi in Seychelles.

The key elements of SAGAR are:

(i) It envisions the IOR ~~has~~ as one community with deep interdependence and growth opportunities.

(ii) It aims at increasing connectivity.

(iii) It envisions trade led growth from East Africa to South East Asia.

(iv) It facilitates cooperation for solving common problems like piracy.

(v) It recognises the fact the the security of the region is entwined an hence seeks to enmesh all the nations of the region into a common security partnership.

(vi) It focuses on the growth of the marine economy and sharing of access and benefits.

Some key practical aspects of SAGAR are:

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(i) It can revitalise the IORA as a platform for marine cooperation.

(ii) It facilitates a rule based security architecture in the IOR for freedom of Navigation and security of key Sea Lines of Communication.

(iii) India already had maritime security cooperation with SLanka and Maldives, now Seychelles and Mauritius are also a part of it.

(iv) India gave an offshore patrol vessel to Seychelles.

(v) This vision preempts China strategically in the Indian Ocean Region.

India's Milan naval exercises with 17 IOR littoral states as well as the IO Naval Symposium and bilateral exercises like Simbex are important statements for our intent in the IOR.

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19. The multiplicity of labour laws and difficulty in coping with them are an impediment to industrial development in India. Critically examine. What are the labour reform measures initiated by the government for ensuring compliance and promoting ease of doing business.

श्रम कानूनों की बहुलता तथा उनसे सामंजस्य स्थापित कर पाने की समस्या, भारत के औद्योगिक विकास के मार्ग की अवरोधक है। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। श्रम सुधार संबंधी उपायों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने तथा व्यापार के सरलीकरण हेतु कौन से कदम उठाये गए है?

Labour law reforms are key reform initiative in the gamut of factor market reforms in India. Some difficulties due to a multiplicity of laws are:

(i) Labour is a concurrent subject under schedule VII hence both state and central govt. legislate and this has resulted into the presence of more than 50 laws.

(ii) The current labour laws like Factories Act and Industrial disputes act prohibit vertical expansion by companies by stifling labour flexibility.

(iii) The existing laws benefit only 10% of the labour force.

(iv.) They are a huge obstacle to ease of doing business in India due to heavy burreaucratisation.

(v.) The labour laws are more facilitative to trade unions than to growth of jobs in the country as a whole.

Some labour law reforms initiated by the central govt. are:

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(i) Shram suvidhat portal with a Labour Identification Number for regulating 16 laws electronically.
(ii) Universal Account Number to workers for facilitating ease of movement.
(iii) Random Inspection scheme of factories for doing away with discretion.
(iv) Amendment in the Apprentice act: now 50% of the stipend will be paid by the govt., stipend is compulsory.

Some measures taken by the Rajasthan govt. are:

(i) Raising the limit for classification as factories.
(ii) Raising the number of workers required for setting up a union to 30%
(iii) facilitating retrenchment for companies that hire less than 300 workers instead of the earlier 100.

India needs to enact a group of 5-6 labour codes ~~to~~ to do away with multiplicity of laws and facilitate ease of doing business.

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20. Climate Change has the potential to create migrant crisis across the world and force people to become Climate Exile. How serious is this problem for a country like India? Examine the adequacy of existing global frameworks and institutions to deal with such crisis. In context of the upcoming Paris Conference, discuss the measures that should be taken by the international community in this regard.

जलवायु परिवर्तन में पूरे विश्व में प्रवासन की समस्या पैदा करने एवं जन-सामान्य को जलवायु निर्वासित (*क्लाइमेट एक्साइल*) हेतु बाध्य करने की सामर्थ्य है। भारत जैसे देश के लिए यह समस्या कितनी गम्भीर है? ऐसे किसी संकट से निपटने हेतु वर्तमान वैश्विक ढाँचे तथा संस्थाओं की पर्याप्तता का परीक्षण करें। भावी पेरिस सम्मलेन को देखते हुए इस संबंध में उन उपायों पर चर्चा करें जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय द्वारा किये जाने चाहिए।

Close to 10% of the world's population reside in coastal areas that are at a maximum risk of global warming. The sea level rise is the greatest threat.

Some other risks are:

(i) heavy precipitation
(ii) droughts.
(iii) heat waves
(iv) changing weather and crop patterns.
(v) Hotter days (Quantitatively and Qualitatively)

For India the problem is huge because:

(i) we are a lower middle income group country.
(ii) The coastal areas are heavily populated
(iii) Even plains have the risk of flooding.
(iv) Our disaster preparedness is not very robust. e.g. Uttarakhand and J&K floods.

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(v) 85% of the country is vulnerable to same natural vulnerability.

The current global preparedness is not upto the mark:

(i) The UN Refugee Convention does not include climate exiles.

(ii) Low lying island nations are at a risk of complete submergence.

(iii) The temperature of the world could rise as high as 4% above pre industrial levels.

(iv) The world has no institutional mechanism to deal with climate refugees.

The Paris COP21 must focus on adaptation, mitigation as well as loss and damage to developing nations through transfer of technology as well as climate financing:

(i) We must evolve a refugee framework specifically related to climate change. e.g Tuvalu's one of the islands disappeared and New Zealand had to take up half of its population.

(ii) The global emission cuts have to be more ambitious with historical responsibility in the form of common but differentiated responsibility. The developed economies must take the lead.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 696)

Name of Candidate	Karn Satyarthi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	5205
Center	Distance (Dhanbad)	Date	4.10.2015

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS

1. Business groups in colonial India were guided by a pragmatic approach to issues and this explained why they maintained a policy of equidistance from both the government and the Congress. Discuss.

औपनिवेशिक भारत में व्यावसायिक समूह मुद्दों के प्रति व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण के द्वारा निर्देशित होते थे, जिससे इस बात की व्याख्या होती है कि क्यों उन्होंने सरकार और कॉंग्रेस दोनों से बराबर दूरी की नीति बनाये रखी थी। चर्चा करें।

The Indian capitalist class was different from the capitalist class of other ~~settler~~ colonial societies. This was mainly because they had developed independently and not as junior partners to British capital. In fact many of their interests were in conflict with that of the British capital.

The pragmatic approach was visible in many ways, some of them were:

(i) They supported the Congress financially but made sure that radical elements that threaten the existence of property ownership were never patronised.

(ii) During the Civil disobedience despite ~~sto~~ overwhelming stocks the British refused to impose import duties and this showed that their interests were not in sync.

(iii) The British always coupled a customs hike with a hike in excise duty this ensured that the domestic businesses could never take advantage.

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(iv.) They were initially willing to represent India at Ottawa business conference in 1927, but the British sent only loyalists.

Despite their pragmatic approach it cannot be said that the business groups did not contribute to the freedom struggle. Their contributions include:

(i) Financial support to the Congress. e.g. Jamnalal Bajaj, G.D Birla, Purushottamdas Thakurdas were Congress supporters.

(ii) Logistical support during the quit India movement.

(iii) The small business owners especially traders were firmly with Gandhiji. Boycott of British goods helped them.

The business groups ensured during the ~~Non Cooperation movement~~ Civil Disobedience movement that radical groups within the congress do not threaten them. Also during the Non cooperation movement they maintained distance from the Congress because they feared the radicals within the Congress.

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2. 'The difference between moderates and extremists was one of degree rather than of kind'. In light of the above statement discuss the goals and methods of moderates and extremists during the Independence movement.
'नरम दल और गरम दल के बीच उनके स्वभावप्रकृति के बजाय तीव्रता का अंतर / था।' उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के दौरान नरम दल और गरम दल के लक्ष्यों और उन्हें प्राप्त करने की उनकी प्रणालियों की चर्चा करें।

The moderate phase of the Indian National Movement began in 1886 with the establishment of the INC and ended in 1905. Prominent moderates included GK Gokhale, PS Mehta, D Naoroji etc.

Their goals included

(i) demand of liberal and utilitarian policies by GoI.
(ii) Indianisation of the Civil service
(iii) Social sector spending in education, health etc.
(iv) reduced war spending by GoI.
(v) Indianisation of the Viceroy's executive council through indirect elections.

Their methods included

(i) Petitioning the British Indian government
(ii) ~~The~~ Making speeches in the council and writing extensively through the newspapers.
(iii) appealing to the upper middle / intellectual class.
(iv) lobbying in the house of commons.

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The extremist phase can be said to begin with the Swadeshi movement in 1905 and ended in the Gandhian phase of the movement in 1919. Prominent among them were Bal Tilak, BC Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai etc.

Goals

(i) They made self rule / Swaraj their stated goal.
(ii) They were in favour of gradual ~~demore~~ democratisation and indianisation of the govt. of India.
(iii) Made forays into mass politics in fragments.

methods

(i) The methods used were certainly extra legal.
(ii) They made an appeal to tradition. e.g. Ganapati festival in Maharashtra and Atmashakti in Bengal.
(iii) They began the tradition of mass and agitational politics, boycott during the Swadeshi movement. They also undertook political education programs.

Moreover before the beginning of the Gandhian phase there was no fundamental difference between the moderates and the extremists.

The similarities included:

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(i) none of them demanded 'Purna Swaraj'.
(ii) none of them resorted to illegal activities.
(iii) none of them resorted to large scale mass politics.
(iv) The rural peasantry remained unaffected.
(v) They did not break laws.
(vi) None of them supported violence though some sections of the extremists sympathised with revolutionaries.

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3. Though the Khilafat movement petered out but the religious emotions which it had articulated continued to persist long after its demise. Discuss.
यद्यपि खिलाफत आन्दोलन धीरेधीरे समाप्त हो गया किन्तु जिन धार्मिक भावनाओं को इसने अभिव्यक्ति दी थी, वे इसकी समाप्ति के बाद लम्बे समय तक बनी रहीं। इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त करें।

The Khilafat movement was started by the Ali brothers in 1919. The main reasons were:
(i) The treaty of Sevres had hurt the muslim pride by humiliating Turkey and the Caliph.
(ii) They wanted to channelise the anti British sentiments in India to consolidate the muslims against the British.
Their main demands were:
(i) Muslim sovereignty in the Arab world.
(ii) Restoration of the Caliphate and its pre World War I boundaries.
However these demands were used only as a rallying point for Indian muslims. Gandhiji gave full support to the Khilafat movement. It started out as a non-violent and secular movement however towards the end it took an ugly turn.
In 1919 the Moplah peasant revolt under the influence of Khilafat transformed from anti landowner to anti-Hindu and thus communal riots broke out.

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Gradually the communal elements of Khilafat surfaced. The Ali brothers too began to articulate that Hindu and Muslim interests were different and irreconciliable. Dr. Kitchlew for whom the Jallianwala Bagh meeting had happened also started making openly communal speeches. The Muslim sentiments that were initially radicalised against oppression and British took an anti Hindu colour with the result that communal clashes became common.

These sentiments found a fertile ground in the All India Muslim league and many Khilafat leaders joined it. Ultimately this contributed to the partition of India in 1947.

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4. "The introduction of printing press in India was an event of revolutionary significance in the life of Indian people." In this context discuss the contribution of press in the Indian national movement.
"भारत में प्रिंटिंग प्रेस का आना, भारतीयों के जीवन में क्रांतिकारी महत्व की घटना थी।" इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में प्रेस के योगदान पर चर्चा करें।

It is often remarked that the main reason for the decline of Indian Science & technology as well as political consciousness was that the Mughals declined the printing press. This underscores how important the printing press was. It played a pivotal role in the development of India's freedom struggle. This includes:

Socio-cultural

(i) The press played a very important role in propagating social ideals of the Indian National movement.
(ii) Leaders like Raja Rammohun Ray, Aisdutt, IC Vidyasagar all used the press through their journals to propagate progressive values.
(iii) It helped underline social evils like Sati, widow plight and plight of women.
(iv) It helped the spread of modern liberal ideals that formed the bedrock of the Indian National movement.

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Political

(i) The press along with railways helped politically unify India.

(ii) All our major leaders like Gandhiji (Indian opinion, Young India), Nehru (National Herald), Ambedkar (Hind Swaraj), Azad etc wrote / edited newspapers. This helped them hone their anti colonial credentials as well as spread the ideas of nationalism.

(iii) The press helped expose the British govt.'s repressive and undemocratic nature.

(iv) It helped in the political education of the youth.

The revolutionary nature of the press is clear when we see the number of attempts at muzzling it. The Censorship act, licensing act, vernacular press act, press censors act were all meant to silence dissent through the press. The Indian print media adopted innovative means to circumvent these laws e.g. the Amrit Bazar Patrika became an English paper overnight. The press was the most critical element in raising political consciousness in India.

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5. The Treaty of Bassein proved to be a watershed event in the history of British supremacy in India. Explain.
बसीन की संधि भारत में ब्रिटिश सर्वोच्चता के इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना सिद्ध हुई । व्याख्या करें।

The treaty of Bassein was signed between Peshwa Bajirao 2 and the British in 1803 during the second Anglo-Maratha war.

The background:

(i) The Marathas were the most powerful Indian empire during that time.
(ii) They were the only true challengers to the British.
(iii) However the Marathas were stifled with internal bickerings between sardars and various houses. eg Holkar, Scindia.
(iv) Peshwa Bajirao 2 was not very competent.
(v) He got the Holkar Sardar's brother killed.
(vi) The Holkars defeated the joint forces of Peshwa and Scindia.
(vii) This led the Peshwa to sign the treaty of Bassein.

The terms of the treaty:

(i) It established a subsidiary alliance.
(ii) The Peshwa had to pay the British.
(iii) The Peshwa could not go to war or sign treaties without the

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British consent.
(iv) The British maintained a contingent at the Peshwa's court.
(v) The Peshwa became an adjunct to the British.

The significance:

(i) The treaty of Bassein effectively ended the Maratha power in India
(ii) The Sindhias did not agree to it so the British had to first defeat the Sindhias in the battle of Assaye.
(iii) This underlined that the British were by far the most powerful force in India.
(iv) It consolidated the British position economically since they started collecting taxes from all major cities under the Peshwa's command.
(v) The treaty was symbolic of total capitulation of Indian powers.
(vi) It highlighted the weaknesses in the political spectrum of India. The Marratha fragmentation was an important reason for their defeat.
(vii) It showed that the British would use Indians to control Indians in the future.

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6. "A new style of architecture, entirely different in character from Muslim architecture in other countries, gradually evolved, incorporating the best of both Hindu and Muslim styles". Discuss the above statement in the context of Indo-Islamic style of architecture.

"अन्य देशों के मुस्लिम स्थापत्य से पूरी तरह भिन्न प्रकृति की एक नयी स्थापत्य-कला धीरे-धीरे विकसित हुई जिसमें हिन्दू और मुस्लिम, दोनों शैलियों की सर्वश्रेष्ठ विशेषताएं समाहित थीं"। भारतीय-इस्लामिक स्थापत्य कला के सन्दर्भ में उपर्युक्त कथन पर विचार करें।

The Turks came into India as invaders and hence no architects/ artisans/artists accompanied them. After the establishment of the slave/mamluk dynasty they began their building activities using Islamic style but Indian architects and workers. This marked the beginning of what we today know as Indo-Islamic architecture.

Some of the key features are:

(i) In the beginning the rulers needed mosques as well as vast spaces for public gatherings. This led to the development of open areas in front of mosques and raised platforms for making speeches. e.g. Jama Masjid.

(ii) Many temples were initially converted into mosques hence they retain their distinct styles. e.g. The Garbhagriha was covered with walls and ceramic inscriptions were engraved upon them.

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(iii) The Trabeate style of Rajputs was converted into an arcuate style of the Islamic architecture.
(iv) Indo-Islamic architecture showed concentration of wealth in the hands of the rulers.
(v) In the beginning many false arches were created but gradually Indian artisans developed the art of making true arches.
(vi) The material used e.g. lime, mortar were also an amalgamation of Indo-Islamic traditions.
(vii) Batboni's tomb built during the Tughlaq reign has a kalash atop the dome.
(viii) gradually various provincial styles ~~as also~~ ~~to~~ ~~also~~ integrated into the architecture. Over a period of 3 centuries of constant exchange Indian and Islamic traditions got completely fused.
(ix) The Charbagh style, gol gumbaz, triple arches, domes of the golden temple all are examples of the finest traditions in Indo-Islamic architecture. Even the British borrowed from the tradition. During the Mughal period especially that of Shah Jahan the tradition reached its zenith.

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7. "The Mughal paintings represent an assimilation of Indian, Persian and European elements". Elucidate.

"मुगल चित्रकला भारतीय, फारसी और यूरोपीय तत्वों के समावेश को निरूपित करती है"। स्पष्ट करें।

Mughal paintings are an important part of India's heritage. Orthodox readings of the Quran prohibited painting but it is accepted in the liberal and sufi traditions.

The Mughal art and especially painting took real shape only during the time of Akbar. The key features in the development of Mughal paintings were: during Akbar

(i) Persian influence was dominant in the use of themes as well as colours.

(ii) Akbar got the 'Hamzanama' illustrated which was the chronicles of a persian hero called Hamza.

(iii) The themes were mostly secular.

(iv) Akbar also ordered the translation of many Indian works, these works were invariably accompanied by illustrations. These miniature illustrations had a huge Indian imprint. The themes were borrowed from 'Krishna stories' as well as the Mahabharata & Ramayana.

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(v.) Under Indian influence the miniature style took a completely new form. Outdoors and village scenes were rare but the court was frequently depicted.

Jehangir's reign

(i) The beginning of European influence.
(ii) He was himself a painter, drew many self portraits, a hint of despotism was evident in his portraits.
(iii.) Initially the artists just copied the lines from European paintings and filled them with Indian colours.
(iv) He ordered the full development of free style European Paintings.

Shah Jahan's reign

(i) The European influence reached its zenith.
(ii) The king was drawn with a halo behind his head like Jesus.
(iii) Most paintings tried to conceal the empire's decline.

We see that the European style that came only with European ambassadors to the court ultimately became an integral part of the Mughal paintings like Indian and Persian themes.

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The interplay of light & shades and 3d perception in the paintings were also European influences.

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8. "Pali and Prakrit literature played an important role in ancient India". Explain.
"पाली और प्राकृत साहित्य ने प्राचीन भारत में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।" व्याख्या करें।

After Panini standardised Sanskrit grammar, an element of rigidity crept in the language. This led ~~the~~ to the development of a group of languages called 'Prakrits' (natural) as opposed to 'Sansa krita' (perfect). Pali was one of the later day Prakritas that was in frequent use during the Buddha's time.

Their contributions include:

Prakrit:

(i) It was the language of the masses.
(ii) Most pre Guptan edicts including the Ashokan pillars are in some form of Prakrit.
(iii) Even in plays of Vishakhadutta people belonging to the lower classes are shown talking in standardise Prakrit.
(iv) They included languages like Magadhi, Ardha Magadhi as well as literary languages like Shaureni.
(v) Maharastri was a language of N-W Deccan that has an extensive poetry written in it.

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(vi) The Jain monks adopted Prakrits owing to their mass nature.
(vii) The Prakrits helps us gain information on the popular culture of ancient India.

Pali

(i) Pali was adopted by the 'Sthavavadin Buddhists'.
(ii) The tripitakas are composed in Pali
(iii) Buddhist Monks adopted this language for religious purposes.

We see that as the history of ancient India unfolds Sanskrit becomes more and more ornate and artificial. The Palis & Prakrits were used for day to day communication by a majority in North India. Thus they give us information about the polity, society, economy and culture of the Non Dravidian world.

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9. The Punjab crisis of 1980s was an unanticipated consequence of the Green Revolution. Examine.

1980 के दशक का पंजाब संकट हरित क्रान्ति का एक अनपेक्षित परिणाम था। इस कथन की समीक्षा करें।

The Punjab crisis of the 1980s has been considered one of the most dangerous for the assimilatory nature of our democracy. Social evidence that links the Punjab crisis to the green revolution include:

(i) The Green revolution was most successful in Punjab. This transformed the economy of Punjab.

(ii) Punjab had one of the highest per capita income among states in India.

(iii) In the 1970s the Akali govt. of Punjab refused to share the three river waters that flowed through it with other states. This was emblematic of how important the green revolution was for Punjab. This also led to bitterness between Punjab on one hand and Rajasthan & Haryana on the other.

(iv) The economic prosperity contributed towards a sentiment of separation among common Punjabis.

However we must remember that GR was only a proximate cause and the ultimate factor responsible for separatism is always

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political. Some other factors include:

(i) ~~The~~ Some foreign governments actively abetted the separatism in Punjab.

(ii) Even since partition in 1947 a sentiment of Punjabi Nationalism was simmering. It was first evident in the movement for a Punjabi Suba and later in the Khalistan movement.

(iii.) Sikh militant nationalism and revivalism were also important. Some militants notably made an appeal to the golden past during the reign of Ranjit Singji.

(iv.) The Anandpur Sahib resolution too underlined the demand for autonomy for the states.

(v.) The partition of India had also divided Punjab and this left deep psychological scars.

(vi) The charismatic leadership of terrorists like Bhindranwale can also not be discounted.

Like most such political phenomena the Punjab crisis too had many facets.

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10. 'Dalit Movements for empowerment of dalits in independent India have essentially been for carving out political space through electoral politics.' Discuss.

'स्वतंत्र भारत में दलित सशक्तिकरण हेतु हुए दलित आन्दोलनों का उद्देश्य अनिवार्य रूप से चुनावी राजनीति के माध्यम से राजनीतिक पैठ को अंजाम देना है।' चर्चा करें।

Dalit movements in Independent India owe their ideological foundation to the politics of BR Ambedkar. Even though his own political outfit the 'Schedule Caste Federation' was unable to gain any significant political mileage it became a symbol for Dalit resurgence.

Electoral politics in Independent India provided a significant channel for mobilisation of Dalit forces. This is evident from political parties like the 'Bahujan Samaj Party' founded by Kanshiram. The BSP developed from a civil society movement ~~in~~ among Dalit professionals called the BAMCEF.

Reservation of seats for Dalits in the legislatures at all levels provided a significant incentive for Dalit consolidation both at the state level as well as the national level.

The Dalit electoral movement has 2 broad agenda

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(i) Reformative

This includes reform through social justice. As the economic, educational status of Dalits will improve their political & social status will automatically improve. Most mainstream Dalit political leaders subscribe to the reformative agenda. The Bhopal declaration that demanded social justice, enforcement of untouchability laws was an important assertion.

(ii) Radical:

The radicals have so far been on the fringes of electoral politics. Prominent figures include people like Namdeo Dhasal & Dilip Chitre. They aim towards an alternative dalit politics and breaking the hegemony of the upper castes. They adopt a confrontational approach. Their inability to form caste coalitions renders them marginal to ~~cost~~ electoral politics.

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11. "India to them should signify not only a protecting force but a liberating one." In light of the given statement, trace the roots of Nehru's tribal policy and also outline the basic features of his policy in brief.

"भारत उन्हें न केवल एक संरक्षक शक्ति बल्कि एक मुक्तिदायी शक्ति प्रतीत होनी चाहिए." उक्त कथन के आलोक में नेहरु की जनजातीय नीति की मौलिक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करें और संक्षेप में उनकी नीति की आधारभूत विशेषताओं को दर्शाएं।

Jawaharlal Nehru's Tribal policy was greatly influenced by the thoughts of the great anthropologist Verrier Elwin. He formulated the Tribal Panchasheel. The key elements of this policy are:

(i) Social justice to the tribals through education, health and gainful economic activity.

(ii) Autonomy to the tribals.

(iii) Protection from alienation of land.

(iv) Protection of their distinct culture

Nehru was willing ~~to~~ even to allow separate judiciary for the tribals in some parts of the country.

The manifestation of this policy was that the constitution of India adopted an asymmetric federal structure with respect to tribals. This includes the fifth & the sixth schedule for tribal areas, these schedules give a significant amount of autonomy in all spheres to tribal areas.

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Nehru was also influenced by the tribal leader Jaipal Singh from Jharkhand. He consented to give reservation to STs under his influence.

• The tribal policy can be deemed a success especially in the tribal regions of central India like Maharashtra, Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh. Although Nehru was not willing to make separate states for tribals he was willing to concede sufficient autonomy.

However in the North Eastern region especially Nagaland this policy cannot be called a complete success since insurgency and separatism still exist.

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12. Continental system of Napoleon was his single biggest blunder, which eventually led to his downfall. Examine.
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय व्यवस्था उसकी अकेली सबसे बड़ी भूल थी, जो अंततः उसके पतन का कारण बनी। इस कथन की जांच करें।

The drawbacks of the continental policy were:

a.) Napoleon remained out of France for lengthy periods of time.

b.) A huge strain on financial resources of France.

c.) Huge stress on the army of France.

d.) All national resources were spread thin

e.) Napoleon's ambitions was deemed to be detrimental for Europe.

f.) It was one of the major reasons for Napoleon's downfall and ultimate defeat.

g.) He opened too many fronts at the same time so tactically also he made a mistake.

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13. 'Comparisons of the Fascist regime of Italy with the Nationalist Socialist regime of Germany is almost inevitable. The similarities are obvious, but there are differences which are worth mentioning.' Comment.

'इटली की फासीवादी शासन पद्धति की तुलना जर्मनी की राष्ट्रवादी समाजवादी शासन व्यवस्था से किया जाना लगभग अनिवार्य है। दोनों के बीच समानताएं स्पष्ट हैं, किन्तु कुछ उल्लेखनीय असमानताएं भी हैं।' टिप्पणी करें।

The Fascist as well as Nazi regimes were totalitarian programs of action that were essentially a societal response to economic depression.

The key similarities in the two ideologies include:

(i) Totalitarianism: ~~The st~~ both the states were of an absolute nature. They wanted to control all aspects of the individual's life.

(ii) Corporatism: Both Nazism and Fascism incorporated systematically the interests of 'big business' and industrialists.

(iii) Cult of the leader: The leader was the absolute hero and had a monopoly on all opinion. He was always right.

(iv) Gender discrimination: The women's roles were confined to breeding and bringing up children.

(v) Suppression of dissent.

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(vi) Anti rationalism.
(vii) The cult of war & bravery were eulogised.
(viii) Complete submission of the individual to the collective state and sacrifice ~~of~~ to the supreme ideal.

The differences however were also significant. They were.
(i) Nazism in Germany had an important component of racialism and Aryan supremacy. Fascism in Italy did not have this racial component.
(ii.) Fascism became anti semitic only after the influence of Nazism became heavy on Mussolini.
(iii.) Hitler's Nazi state was much more brutal & efficient when compared to Mussolini's Fascist state.
(iv.) Fascism also found purchase in Franco's Spain and pre WW II Japan while Nazism was confined to Germany.
Despite important differences we can safely say that they were both extreme ideologies that brought the world to the brink of destruction.

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14. Many post-communist states took the recourse to 'Shock Therapy' after the collapse of USSR. What do you understand by Shock Therapy? Critically evaluate its impact on these states.

सोवियत संघ के बिखरने के पश्चात बहुत से पूर्व साम्यवादी देशों ने 'शॉक थेरेपी' का सहारा लिया। शॉक थेरेपी से आप क्या समझते हैं? इन देशों पर इसके प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

After the collapse of the USSR and the Comintern, 'Shock Therapy' was forced upon most east european states. In most of the states this Shock Therapy had a disastrous impact.

What is Shock Therapy:

(i) Shock therapy implies a sudden transition from extreme statist socialism to free market capitalism.

(ii) It was prescribed by the Bretton Woods' institutions for the past communist economies of eastern Europe and past Soviet economies.

(iii) It had a strong content of free market fundamentalism.

(iv) ~~The~~ It was envisaged that the prevailing economic structures of Eastern Europe would transform overnight into free market economies.

(v) The social sector & state ownership ~~was dismantled without~~ giving time for transition.

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The economic ~~imp~~ as well as social impact of the so called 'Shock Therapy' were regressive. They included:

(i) The economies especially that of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia rapidly shrunk.

(ii) Absence of market mechanisms meant that consumption levels fell precipitously.

(iii) Dismantling of the social sector infrastructure led to falling human development indicators.

(iv) The economic problems led to ethnic conflict in the balkans.

(v) Even the Central Asian and Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian economies could not cope up with the pace of reforms.

(vi) Export levels were close to zero for Eastern Europe. Unemployment became very high. This led to a spate of immigration to Western Europe. The polity & society were not open enough to quickly adapt to an open economy.

The 'Shock Therapy' experience exposed some weaknesses in the doctrine of free market fundamentalism.

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15. British decolonisation process has been markedly different from the French decolonisation process. Do you agree? Analyse.

उपनिवेशवाद को समाप्त करने की ब्रितानी प्रक्रिया फ्रांस द्वारा उपनिवेशवाद को समाप्त करने की प्रक्रिया से स्पष्ट रूप से भिन्न रही है। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? विश्लेषण करें।

The Indian ~~Guha~~ historian RC Guha has often remarked that Gandhi would have found it much more difficult had the Indians been colonised by the French, as we should thank the British for keeping them out.

Some of the key differences between the British & French decolonisation process ~~to~~ were:

(i) The French decolonisation from Indo-China & North Africa especially Morocco, Tunisia & Algeria was much more protracted than the British decolonisation from ~~Eco~~ Egypt, Sudan, India etc.

(ii) The French decolonisation process was marred much more by violence than the British decolonisation process.

(iii) The French had to face much heavier unrest and invariably greater domestic unrest for the decolonisation. On the contrary the British domestic sentiment was (as in case of Indian independence) in favour of decolonisation.

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Some key reasons for the differences are:

(i) The basic philosophy of colonisation was different for both the countries. The French treated their African colonies as a part of France. They extended citizenship ~~for~~ to them hence found it hard to break the bonds. The British on the other hand had a patron-client relationship which was much easier to sever.

(ii) The French army was much more brutal in repressing the nationalist movements than the British.

(iii) British colonies especially India, Egypt etc had a much higher level of education hence the transfer of power to the elite was easier.

(iv) The US created much more pressure on the British than on French.

(v) The domestic politics in Britain favoured decolonisation (especially the labour party).

(vi) The French colonies in North Africa were physically much closer to the metropole i.e France. Britain had the advantage of being an island.

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16. Urbanisation and migration have increased the vulnerability of elderly in India. Comment. Also, discuss the measures, which should be taken to address their vulnerabilities.

शहरीकरण एवं प्रवासन ने भारत में वृद्धों को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सुभेद्य बना दिया है। टिप्पणी करें। साथ ही, उनकी सुभेद्यता पर ध्यान देने हेतु किए जाने वाले उपायों की चर्चा करें।

India is urbanising at a breakneck speed. By some measures it has one of the fastest growing urban populations in the world.

This rural to urban migration has impacted on the vulnerable and the elderly are are such group.

Some of the impacts are:

(i) Urbanisation typically encourages a nuclear family. This has led to a breakdown in the traditional social security system of the joint family in India.

(ii) migration is helpful to productive labour but the elderly are past the working age and a majority of them are unskilled so urbanisation has no intrinsic value for them.

(iii) The urban clusters are a hub of technology enabled services which most elderly are unable to use.

(iv) Even in the urban / peri urban areas the elderly residing in slums or conurbations have to face difficulties related to health, connectivity, sanitation

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and other basic amenities.
(v) They often face loneliness due to lack of companions.
Some measures that can be taken to address some of the vulnerabilities include:
(i) Provision and implementation of social security net that includes an old age pension & health insurance. ~~and~~ The govt. has launched programes like the Atal Pension Yojana, Vriddha pension scheme etc. but their penetration and implementation leave something to be desired.
(ii) Provision of well maintained old age homes.
(iii) Beefing up rural & urban health infrastructure.
(iv) Leveraging the use of ICT to enable speedy delivery of services to the elderly. e.g. cash transfer
(v) Inculcating a healthy respect for the elderly through school education.
(vi) General awareness campaigns like marathons for the elderly.
(vii) Implementation of laws that encourage seamless transition into retired life by facilitating provident fund, pension etc release automatically.

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17. "Globalization will end up making all cultures of the world homogeneous". Critically examine the statement taking examples from socio-cultural and economic life of India.

"वैश्वीकरण का परिणाम सभी संस्कृतियों की समरूपता होगी।" भारत के समाजिक-सांस्कृतिक एवं आर्थिक जीवन से उदाहरण देते हुए कथन की आलोचनात्मक रूप से जांच करें।

Globalisation is the process by which the world is moving towards an interlocked whole rather than a collection of different countries.

Some key features of globalisation are:

(i) Increased economic interaction across national borders.

(ii) Compression of time & space due to development of communication technology.

(iii) greater influencing of or hybridisation of cultures.

(iv) political integration. e.g. European Union.

If we take the Indian case there is evidence of both for and against the homogenisation of cultures:

For

(i) The homogenisation is evident in our everyday lives. We are much closely integrated with the world. India today has a similar consumer culture.

(ii) There is a hybridisation of culture. Chinese food, Indian Yoga and American consumer goods are a common feature of all globalised societies.

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(iii.) We are much more aware of hollywood, ~~American~~ European TV than we were a few years ago.
(iv.) Global universities have students from all over the world.
(v.) In cities like Mumbai people are beginning to identify themselves with global citizenship and cosmopolitan culture.

Against

(i) Globalisation of culture is actually a euphemism for Americanisation.
(ii.) Economic globalisation in India has helped only a tiny sliver of the elite. The vast majority remain unaffected.
(iii.) Our markets are flooded by only Chinese consumer goods, this cannot be true globalisation.
(iv.) There are counterveiling nativist forces that are coming up in protest of globalisation. e.g. cultural organisations.
(v.) Globalisation is actually causing a shift of power away from states to MNCs
(vi.) It is resulting in invisibility of local cultures.

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We can make a case both for and against homogenisation. At the current stage however the ~~case~~ evidence for hybridisation is much stronger than homogenisation.

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18. Discuss the problems faced by workers in the informal sector in India. What steps have been taken by the government to improve the condition of workers in the informal sector?

भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की चर्चा करें। अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों की स्थितियों में सुधार हेतु सरकार ने कौन-से उपाय किये हैं?

A large portion (50% by some accounts) of our GDP comes from the informal sector. More than 90% of our workforce is employed in the informal sector.

However the workers in the informal sector face huge challenges. Some of them are:

(i) Absence of social security. e.g insurance, pension etc.

(ii) The temporary nature of employment.

(iii) Absence of opportunities to get skilled.

(iv) Extremely challenging living as well as working environments.

(v) Lack of bargaining power due to absence of organisation.

(vi) Lack of opportunities for social mobility

(vii) Poor health, education and recreation infrastructure for children.

(viii) Uncertainty and risk without commensurate rewards.

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Some of the steps that have been taken by the government to improve the situation include:

a.) passing of the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, this gives a minimum level of social security to workers.

b) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana provides cashless ~~health~~ secondary health-care for workers in the unorganised sector.

c.) The govt. under the New Pension System has instituted 'Swabhimaan' for pensions to the unorganised workers.

d.) There is a concerted effort to skill & certify the ~~lat~~ workers in the unorganised sector. MNREGA ensures ~~employment~~ to the unskilled

e.) The govt. has also launched low premium insurance schemes like ~~Atal~~ Jeevan Jyoti & Jeevan Suraksha Beema Yojana.

f.) There is an effort towards financial inclusion through the PM Jan Dhan Yojana.

g.) The NCEUS makes available credit to unorganised workers for starting new enterprises.

We have only taken baby steps towards full formalisation and a lot more needs to be done.

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19. In what ways do gender stereotypes influence the social position of women in Indian society?

भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं की सामाजिक स्थिति को लैंगिक रूढ़िवादिता किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है?

The position of women in the Indian society has remained paradoxical since ancient times.
On the one hand we had great vedic scholars like Gargi & Maitreee and on the other hand the plight of widows and female infanticides.
Let us examine the relationship between gender stereotypes and social position of women.

a.) The sexual division of labour:
The female has traditionally been confined to the household. It is considered her domain, but this has negatively impacted the public & economic life of the female in India. she is considered unfit for wider public roles.

b.) The weaker sex: Women are still not allowed in combat roles in the Indian army. Most developed countries allow women in combat roles. This stereotype has led to the narrative that they need to be protected by a male.

c.) Objectification of women:
This is a big problem for our country and needs to be remedied.

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d.) Women are a burden on the family:
We see in India today that some of the states with highest per capita incomes have the worst female gender ratios. A girl child is widely considered to be an economic liability and this impacts negatively on her development right since childhood.

e.) The fear of empowered women:
A lot of attacks against women at the local ~~women~~ level take place against women who are perceived to be independent. e.g Pan Sarpanches, teachers etc. The patriarchal mindset is badly entrenched in our society.

Recent scientific advances have all shown that most of the stereotypes have no evidence and that if provided with similar circumstances ~~wom~~ a female child is equally capable of succeeding as a male child. A case in point is the Civil service Examination result in India which have shown a significant shift in the gender profile of the selected candidates.

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20. Social determinants of malnutrition in India necessitate a multi-pronged approach to tackle the problem. Comment.
भारत में कुपोषण की समस्या के सामाजिक निर्धारकों से निपटने हेतु बहु-आयामी उपायों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। टिप्पणी करें।

~~India~~ Malnutrition is one of the biggest problems faced by our country. Research done by Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze shows that:

a.) India has the most number of malnutritioned children in the world. In proportion terms it is at par with Sub saharan Africa.

b.) This has led to severe stunting and ~~to~~ no. of underweight children in India.

Some of the key social determinants as shown by Dreze & Sen are:

(i) The girl child is invariably underfed than the male child.

(ii.) Invariably the first born of any Indian family is better nourished than the subsequent children.

(iii.) The role of sanitation, clean drinking water & malnutrition has still not been widely recognised.

(iv.) Received conventional wisdom in rural India is often unscientific.

(v.) e.g. the initial milk of the mother is considered impure by some however

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scientific evidence shows that a child must be breastfed for at least the first 6 months.

(vi) The role of immunisation has still not been recognised completely.

We need a multipronged approach to tackle this problem this includes:

(i) Universalisation of schemes like ICDS.

(ii) Special focus towards Iron deficiency in the girl child and 100% immunisation e.g the Indradhanush is a recent initiative.

(iii) Convergence of the clean drinking water (IRDWP) with the Swachha Bharat Abhiyan.

(iv) Capacity building and awareness through Anganwadis and schools.

(v) Educating the parents on the ills of malnutrition.

(vi) Stepping up health finances & rural as well as urban health infrastructure.

(vii) Ensuring physical, economic as well as ecological access to nutrition via food security.

Human Resource is India's biggest asset and we cannot let it be marred by the curse of malnutrition.

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